

CIVICS ACTIVITY BOOK

National, State, and Local Studies



A Beka Book®

CIVICS ACTIVITY BOOK

National, State, and Local Studies

Name: _____

Date: _____

State: _____

County: _____
(parish in Louisiana; borough in Alaska)

City/town: _____
(local area)

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INTRODUCTION

How much do you know about our nation? What about your state, your county, parish, or borough, and your city or local area? Sometimes we take for granted the freedoms and beauty that we enjoy as Americans, but if you take the time to investigate, you will find much to appreciate and admire. *Civics Activity Book* is designed to help you learn more about the government our Founding Fathers established and about that part of our great country that you call “home.”

Collecting Information

Research is fun and educational. Before you begin to gather information for your *Civics Activity Book*, look at pages 7–83 to get an idea of the kinds of information you will need to find. Your most valuable resource will be an **encyclopedia**. Check libraries for encyclopedias, almanacs, atlases, travel books, and books about your region. Also refer to **State Profiles** (pages 85–110) for general information on your state. For local information, consult your **telephone directory**. Other sources of information include your class notes, state and local museums, local travel agents, and your parents, grandparents, and neighbors.

Completing the Activity Pages

Use the information you collect in class and from other sources to fill in the pages of this activity book as completely as possible.

Some of the pages provide space for illustrations. You may use **illustrations** from travel brochures and magazines, or you might choose to draw some illustrations yourself.

As you prepare **maps** of your state and local area, follow the guidelines suggested below.

1. Trace the map from an atlas or some other source on typing paper. Draw political borders and any major rivers or lakes. Mark the capital with a star and major cities with a dot.
2. Color your map. Shade wooded areas, grasslands, bodies of water, and desert regions with appropriate colors. Be sure to use light colors so your labels will be readable.
3. Add other important locations such as parks, railways, mountains, canals, and other features. Some of the most common map symbols are suggested in the following key.

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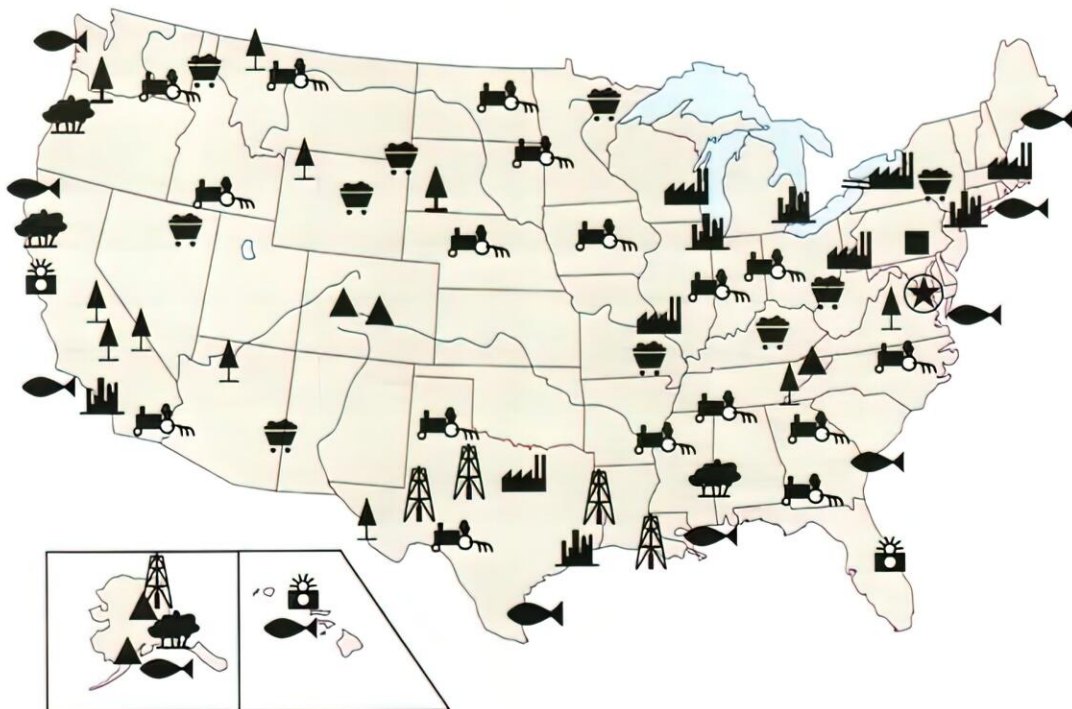
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A Beta Book, a Christian textbook ministry of Pensacola Christian College, is designed to meet the need for Christian textbooks and teaching aids. The purpose of this publishing ministry is to help Christian schools reach children and young people for the Lord and train them in the Christian way of life.

Maps on pages 5, 32, 33 were developed using Mountain High Maps Frontiers™, copyright © 1994 Digital Wadsworth, Inc.

★ state capital	▲ mountain peak	🚜 farming
⊙ county seat	🌊 waterfall	🐟 fishing
● city	🌉 dam	🏭 manufacturing
⛶ state park	🌊 canal	🛢️ oil
🌲 national park	🚂 railway	🛶 mining
■ national monument or historic site	🏠 military base	🌲 forestry
	☀️ tourism	

4. Label the political and physical features of your map neatly, and check your spelling carefully.
5. Mount your maps on the pages provided.





The United States of America

National Study



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NATIONAL SYMBOLS



Motto: *In God We Trust*,
adopted July 30, 1956

Bird: *Bald eagle*
adopted June 20, 1782

Flower: *Rose*,
adopted Oct. 7, 1986

Anthem: *"The Star-Spangled Banner"*
by Francis Scott Key, adopted March 3, 1931

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts, we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
'Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Other symbols:

United States Flag: Our nation's best-known symbol is without question her flag, known as the "Stars and Stripes" and "Old Glory." The flag of the United States has thirteen alternating red and white stripes and fifty white stars on a blue field. The thirteen stripes represent the original thirteen states; the fifty stars represent the fifty states that make up the union today. The Stars and Stripes should inspire patriotism and love of country in every American heart.

Statue of Liberty: The Statue of Liberty symbolizes the freedom and opportunity that America has offered newcomers since its discovery. The people of France presented the United States with the Statue of Liberty on July 4, 1884, as a gift of goodwill.

Between 1892 and 1954, "Lady Liberty" welcomed over 12 million immigrants to New York Harbor. Americans celebrated her restoration on July 4, 1986, the 100th anniversary of the statue's completion.

Liberty Bell: The Liberty Bell symbolizes the War of Independence and the freedom our forefathers fought and died for. On it, the words of Leviticus 25:10 are recorded: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The bell can still be seen in Philadelphia, where its peal announced the Declaration of Independence in 1776.



FLAG ETIQUETTE

1 *The flag should always be*

- to the right of other flags
- to the right in crossed flags (staff in front)



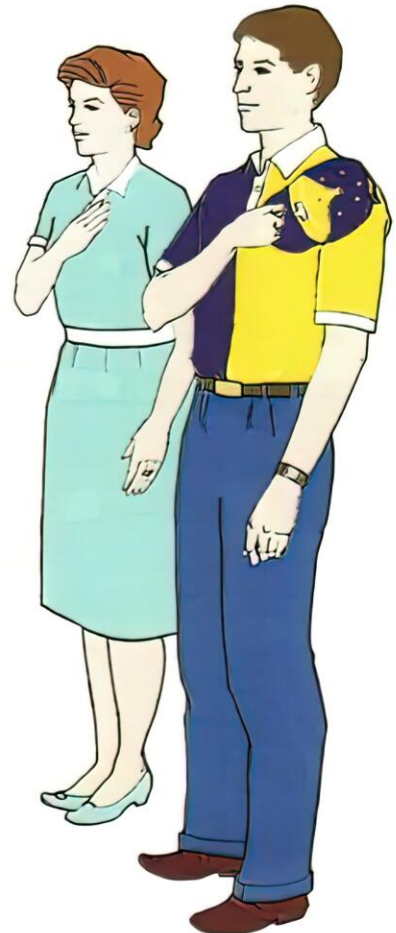
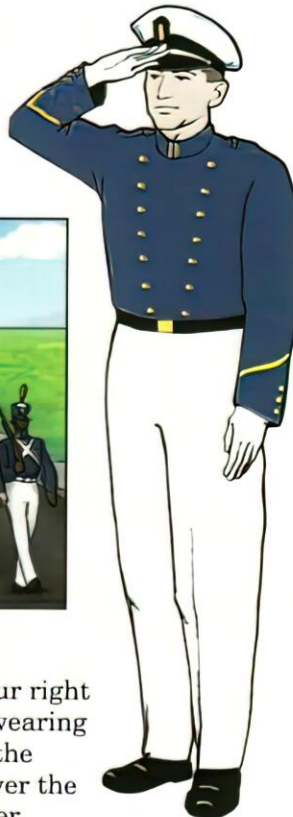
- to the right of a platform



- to the right of the audience—if it is not on the platform

2 *Always salute the flag*

- as it goes by in a parade.
- as it is being raised or lowered.
- when singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."
- when saying the Pledge of Allegiance.



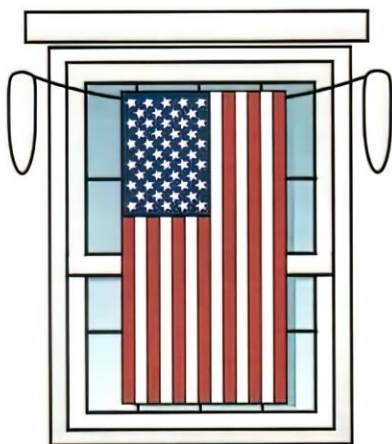
3 *To salute the flag:*

Stand at attention. Place your right hand over your heart. Men wearing hats remove their hats with the right hand and place them over the heart, toward the left shoulder. People in the armed services salute the flag as they would an officer.

- 4 *Always raise the flag briskly and lower it slowly.* Be sure it is free to hang loose and not tangled in the rope.



- 5 Always hang the flag so that the end nearest the **union** (the blue field) is attached securely but the rest of the flag is loose and free.



- 6 Always put the union near the top when the flag is flown vertically or north if it is flown horizontally to the ground. (*An upside-down flag means a serious emergency.*)

- 7 Keep the flag folded properly when it is not displayed. Fold it double; then make triangular folds starting from the striped end.



- 8 *Never let the flag touch the ground.*

- 9 Never use the flag for any other purpose than to represent our country. Never use it to cover objects, decorate objects or clothing, or to carry things.

- 10 Display the flag only in good weather, unless it is an all-weather flag. If displayed at night it must have a spotlight shining on it.

- 11 If a flag becomes unusable, it should be burned by itself in a separate container in a dignified manner.



PATRIOTIC DOCUMENTS

Memorize the following documents.



THE MAYFLOW COMPACT



In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are under-written, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc. Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant, and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION



We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION



Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In Congress, July 4, 1776



When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. . . .

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

ourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE CONSTITUTION AT A GLANCE

The Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, sets forth our nation's fundamental laws. It establishes the form of the national government, defines the responsibilities and freedoms of the American people, and lists the aims of the government and the methods of achieving these aims. It is the duty of every citizen of the United States to be familiar with the Constitution and with the workings of the federal government.

The United States is a **Constitutional Republic**—*a nation in which the people elect representatives to rule according to laws in their written constitution*. Our nation was founded by people who understood human nature and were firmly convinced of the importance of law and order.

The Preamble

The **Preamble** (introduction) to the Constitution states six purposes for which the United States government was established.

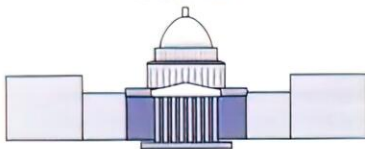
1. ***To form a more perfect union.***
2. ***To establish justice*** (righteousness).
3. ***To ensure domestic tranquillity*** (peace, order, and obedience to law within the nation).
4. ***To provide for the common defense.***
5. ***To promote the general welfare*** (the good of all).
6. ***To secure*** (make safe) ***the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.***

Articles 1–3, Separation of Powers

The first three articles of the Constitution provide for a separation of powers among **three branches** within the national government. These articles describe how the members of the three branches of the federal government are chosen, how long they shall serve, and what qualifications they must have for office.

Article 1

Legislative
Branch



Article 2

Executive
Branch



Article 3

Judicial
Branch



The Three Branches of Government (Articles 1, 2, 3)

1. Legislative (Article 1; Amendments 16, 17, 20, 27) Makes laws

Structure

A Congress of two houses:

Senate

- two from each state (There are 100 senators today.)
- represent state as a whole
- elected for **6-year terms**
- Only 1/3 are up for election during an election year.
- must be (1) at least 30 years old, (2) a resident of the United States for at least 9 years, and (3) a resident of the state which elects him.
- presided over by **President of the Senate** (the Vice President)

House of Representatives

- number based on state population (There are 435 representatives today.)
- each represents a certain district
- elected for **2-year terms**
- all 435 are up for election during an election year
- must be (1) at least 25 years old, (2) a resident of the United States for at least 7 years, and (3) a resident of the state which elects him.
- presided over by **Speaker of the House**

Separate Powers

The Senate . . .

- may approve all treaties and appointments made by the President
- may try impeached officials
- may elect a Vice President if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes

The House . . .

- may initiate money bills (though the Senate can add amendments and *riders*, or unrelated additions)
- may bring charges of impeachment (accusations) against elected officials
- may elect a President if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes

Shared Responsibilities

The two houses . . .

- make laws
- impose and collect taxes
- appropriate and borrow money
- approve treaties and appointments
- regulate commerce
- coin money
- set standard for weights and measures
- set up the national court system
- establish patent and copyright regulations
- maintain the armed forces
- declare war
- govern District of Columbia
- maintain Library of Congress
- supervise Government Printing Office, General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and other departments

2. Executive (Article 2; Amendments 12, 22, 25)

Carries out laws

Structure

<i>President</i> (the chief executive) • must be (1) a natural born citizen who has (2) resided in the United States for at least 14 years and is (3) at least 35 years old. • elected for a <i>4-year term</i> • may run for a second term • if he dies, resigns, or is impeached, the Vice President becomes President.	<i>Vice President</i> • must meet the same qualifications as the President • elected for a <i>4-year term</i> <i>Executive Assistants</i> • appointed by the President (including the President's Cabinet and various administrative agencies.)
--	--

Presidential Powers

• may <i>veto</i> legislation • may issue executive orders • may <i>recall Congress</i> for special session • may appeal to the people for support of legislation • may pardon persons convicted of crimes against the national government or delay their punishment, except in cases of impeachment • may enforce or refuse to enforce federal court decisions

Presidential Responsibilities

• enforces laws • appoints federal judges and other important government officials • commands the armed forces • serves as ceremonial head of the government • makes official state visits to foreign countries and receives visiting chiefs of state at the White House • determines foreign policy • negotiates treaties with foreign countries

3. Judicial (Article 3; Amendment 11)

Interprets laws

Structure

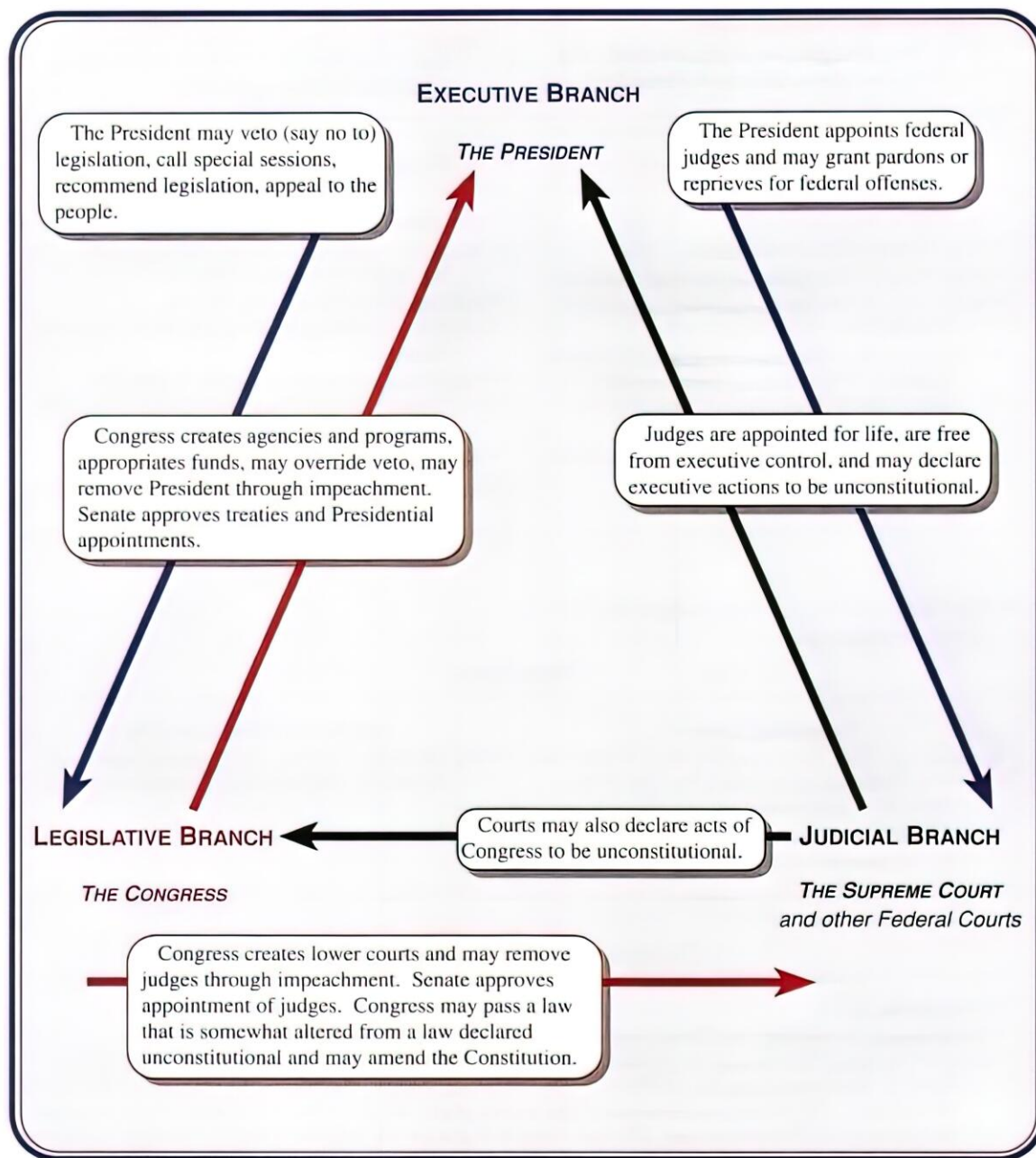
<i>Supreme Court</i> • made up of a Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices appointed by the President and approved by the Senate • appointed for life; can be removed only by impeachment	<i>Lower Federal Courts</i> • 96 District Courts, 12 Circuit Courts of Appeals, and several special courts.
---	---

Powers and Responsibilities

• interprets laws • tries cases involving the Constitution, national laws, and treaties • also tries cases involving disagreements between (1) the U.S. government and other foreign governments and officials, (2) between states, (3) between citizens of different states, (4) between citizens of the same state who claim the same land granted to them by different states, (5) between a state or its resident and a foreign country or its residents
--

Checks and Balances

The Constitution also provides for a ***system of checks and balances*** that allows the three independent branches to exert restraints upon each other. Restraints are also placed upon the national government, on the states, and on the people.



Article 4, Federalism

In addition to separating powers within the national government, the Constitution set up a system of **federalism**, or a division of the power between the **national** government and the **state** governments. Article 4 of the Constitution outlines the relationships between states and between the national government and the states. The Constitution delegates certain powers to the national government, reserves other powers for state governments, and gives some powers to both.

Distribution of Governmental Powers

National Government (delegated powers)

- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce
- Make citizenship laws
- Coin money
- Set weights and measures
- Regulate copyrights and patents
- Establish lower courts
- Declare war
- Establish and support armed forces
- Admit new states

National and State (shared powers)

- Collect taxes
- Borrow money
- Set criminal laws
- Charter banks
- Take property for public purposes (eminent domain)
- Establish courts

State Government (reserved powers)

- Regulate voting laws and procedures
- Establish and maintain public education
- Make marriage and divorce laws
- Make corporation laws
- Make traffic laws
- Regulate intrastate commerce
- Grant return of criminals and suspects



*Jefferson
Memorial*

Articles 5–7

- **Article 5** provides for making changes, or amendments to the Constitution.
- **Article 6** establishes that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, to which all judges and federal and state officers are bound.
- **Article 7** sets forth the manner in which the Constitution was to be adopted.

Amendments 1–10, The Bill of Rights

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, were adopted in 1791. These amendments guarantee certain rights and freedoms to the American people.

Bill of Rights at a Glance

At Home and in the Community

We are exempt from:

- unreasonable or unwarranted searches and seizures of persons, houses, papers, and effects
- the taking of property for public use without just compensation
- the quartering of soldiers in our homes

We are entitled to:

- worship as we think right
- speak freely
- assemble peaceably
- keep and bear arms

In a Court of Law

We are exempt from:

- being tried twice for the same offense
- bearing witness against ourselves
- excessive bail
- excessive fines
- infliction of cruel and unusual punishments

We are entitled to:

- petition for redress of grievances
- due process of law regarding life, liberty, and property
- speedy public trial by impartial jury
- be informed of the nature and cause of an accusation against us
- confront any witnesses against us
- obtain witnesses in our favor
- assistance of counsel for defense

Rights and Responsibilities of the American People

Along with the privileges we enjoy as Americans go important responsibilities. Some of the rights and responsibilities of American citizens as understood by our Founding Fathers are listed below.

Right	Responsibility
• freedom to worship	• honor God with our worship and our lives
• freedom of speech	• speak honestly and purely; respect the opinions of others
• freedom of press	• keep informed and analyze what we read; do not print things that would harm others
• freedom to vote	• vote faithfully and wisely for what is best for the country
• freedom to own property	• be good stewards of our possessions; respect the property of others
• freedom to earn a living in one's chosen vocation	• take advantage of our educational opportunities; develop good work habits; be responsible employees
• freedom of assembly	• meet with others to share ideas; recognize un-American and anti-Christian activities and emotions and avoid them



Amendments 11-27

Although thousands of amendments have been introduced into Congress over the years, only 17 have been adopted since the passage of the Bill of Rights in 1791, for a total of 27.

Amendment 11

States may not be sued in federal courts
by out-of-state parties
1795

Amendment 12

Separate ballots for President and
Vice President
1804

Amendment 13

Abolition of slavery
1865

Amendment 14

Citizenship to black Americans
1868

Amendment 15

Voting rights (suffrage) for black
Americans
1870

Amendment 16

Income tax
1913

Amendment 17

Popular election of senators
1913

Amendment 18

National prohibition of the manufacture,
sale, and transportation of
alcoholic beverages
1919

Amendment 19

Suffrage for women
1920

Amendment 20

Abolition of lame duck sessions of Congress (short sessions held after an election before new officeholders take over)
1933

Amendment 21

Repeal of 18th amendment
1933

Amendment 22

President limited to two terms
1951

Amendment 23

Presidential electors for District of
Columbia
1961

Amendment 24

Abolition of poll tax (tax paid for opportunity to vote) as requirement for voting in federal elections
1964

Amendment 25

Orderly transfer of power when a
President becomes disabled
1967

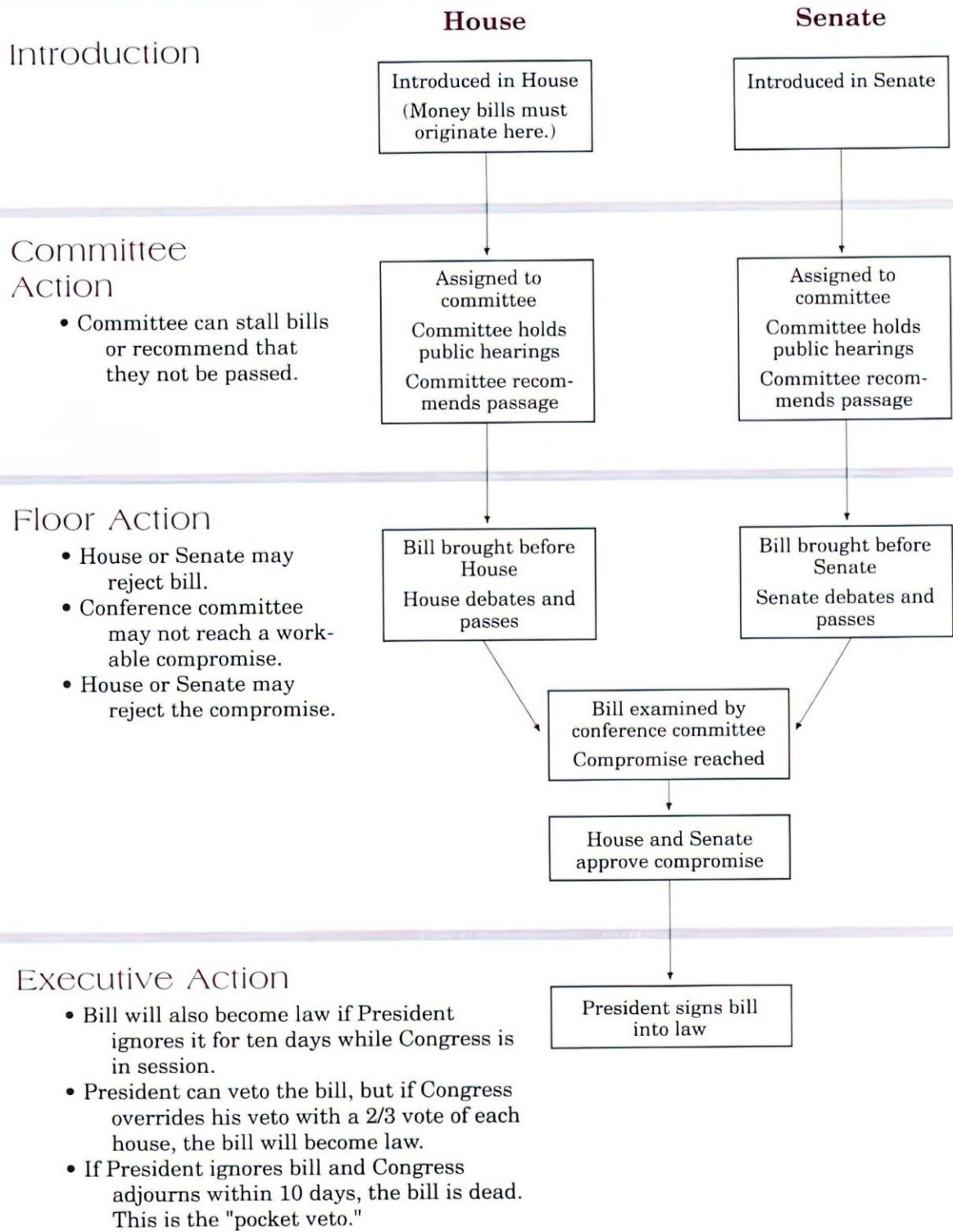
Amendment 26

Suffrage for citizens 18 years and older
1971

Amendment 27

Restrictions on changes in
Congressional salaries
1992

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



CURRENT EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

President: _____

Address: The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500

Vice President: _____

Address: The United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510

Electing a President and Vice President _____

Presidents and their Vice Presidents are elected through a system called the **electoral college**, a group of men and women representing their own states. Each state has the same number of electoral votes as it has senators and representatives in Congress. The District of Columbia has 3 electoral votes. Today, the electoral college has 538 members.

Candidates for President and Vice President are chosen by political parties at a national convention in the late summer of the Presidential election year. The states then choose their electors, each party selecting its own.

On **election day (the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November)**, voters go to the polls and choose a group of electors represented by the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates whose names appear on the ballot. The party that receives the most popular votes wins all the electoral votes for that state. In December, the electors meet to cast their ballots. Although the electors are not bound by the popular vote, their vote generally reflects the popular vote cast in November. A majority of 270 electoral votes is needed to elect the President and Vice President.

Inauguration Day _____

The inauguration of a new President takes place on the Capitol grounds late in January. The newly elected President, with his left hand on an open Bible and his right hand raised, recites the Presidential oath before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

United States Presidents

☆☆☆☆ Memorize the Presidents in order. ☆☆☆☆

No.	Name	Born/Died	Years in Office	State of Birth	State of Residence When Elected
1	George Washington	1732–1799	1789–1797	Va.	Va.
2	John Adams	1735–1826	1797–1801	Mass.	Mass.
3	Thomas Jefferson	1743–1826	1801–1809	Va.	Va.
4	James Madison	1751–1836	1809–1817	Va.	Va.
5	James Monroe	1758–1831	1817–1825	Va.	Va.
6	John Quincy Adams	1767–1848	1825–1829	Mass.	Mass.
7	Andrew Jackson	1767–1845	1829–1837	S.C.	Tenn.
8	Martin Van Buren	1782–1862	1837–1841	N.Y.	N.Y.
9	William Henry Harrison	1773–1841	1841	Va.	Ohio
10	John Tyler	1790–1862	1841–1845	Va.	Va.
11	James K. Polk	1795–1849	1845–1849	N.C.	Tenn.
12	Zachary Taylor	1784–1850	1849–1850	Va.	La.
13	Millard Fillmore	1800–1874	1850–1853	N.Y.	N.Y.
14	Franklin Pierce	1804–1869	1853–1857	N.H.	N.H.
15	James Buchanan	1791–1868	1857–1861	Pa.	Pa.
16	Abraham Lincoln	1809–1865	1861–1865	Ky.	Ill.
17	Andrew Johnson	1808–1875	1865–1869	N.C.	Tenn.
18	Ulysses S. Grant	1822–1885	1869–1877	Ohio	Ill.
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	1822–1893	1877–1881	Ohio	Ohio
20	James A. Garfield	1831–1881	1881	Ohio	Ohio
21	Chester A. Arthur	1830–1886	1881–1885	Vt.	N.Y.
22	Grover Cleveland	1837–1908	1885–1889	N.J.	N.Y.
23	Benjamin Harrison	1833–1901	1889–1893	Ohio	Ind.
24	Grover Cleveland	1837–1908	1893–1897	N.J.	N.J.
25	William McKinley	1843–1901	1897–1901	Ohio	Ohio
26	Theodore Roosevelt	1858–1919	1901–1909	N.Y.	N.Y.
27	William Howard Taft	1857–1930	1909–1913	Ohio	Ohio
28	Woodrow Wilson	1856–1924	1913–1921	Va.	N.J.

No.	Name	Born/Died	Years in Office	State of Birth	State of Residence when Elected
29	Warren G. Harding	1865–1923	1921–1923	Ohio	Ohio
30	Calvin Coolidge	1872–1933	1923–1929	Vt.	Mass.
31	Herbert Hoover	1874–1964	1929–1933	Iowa	Calif.
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1882–1945	1933–1945	N.Y.	N.Y.
33	Harry S. Truman	1884–1972	1945–1953	Mo.	Mo.
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1890–1969	1953–1961	Tex.	N.Y.
35	John F. Kennedy	1917–1963	1961–1963	Mass.	Mass.
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	1908–1973	1963–1969	Tex.	Tex.
37	Richard M. Nixon	1913–1994	1969–1974	Calif.	Calif.
38	Gerald R. Ford	1913–	1974–1977	Nebr.	Mich.
39	James E. Carter	1924–	1977–1981	Ga.	Ga.
40	Ronald W. Reagan	1911–	1981–1989	Ill.	Calif.
41	George H. Bush	1924–	1989–1993	Mass.	Tex.
42	William J. Clinton	1946–	1993–	Ark.	Ark.



The White House

Past Presidents

(name and years in office; list only once)

<i>Who have served in my lifetime</i>	<i>Who have served since my father or mother was born</i>	<i>Who have served since one of my grandparents was born</i>

Vice Presidents Who Became Presidents

<i>By Election</i>	<i>By Death of President</i>
John Adams Thomas Jefferson Martin Van Buren Theodore Roosevelt Calvin Coolidge Harry S. Truman Lyndon B. Johnson Richard M. Nixon George H. Bush	John Tyler (William H. Harrison—pneumonia) Millard Fillmore (Zachary Taylor—heat stroke) Andrew Johnson (Abraham Lincoln—assassination) Chester A. Arthur (James A. Garfield—assassination) Theodore Roosevelt (William McKinley—assassination) Calvin Coolidge (Warren G. Harding—undetermined illness) Harry S. Truman (Franklin D. Roosevelt—cerebral hemorrhage) Lyndon B. Johnson (John F. Kennedy—assassination)
Gerald Ford, who had been <i>appointed</i> to the Vice Presidency upon resignation of Spiro T. Agnew, became President when Richard Nixon resigned from office.	

The President's Cabinet

Because the President has such an important and difficult job to perform, he selects many assistants. The departmental heads that work closest with the President are known collectively as the cabinet. Cabinet members must be approved by the Senate.

<i>Executive Department/Head</i> <i>(Write name of current official in blank.)</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1. Dept. of State Secretary of State	• handle foreign affairs
2. Dept. of Treasury Secretary of the Treasury	• handle finances of federal government, print/coin money, and operate Secret Service, Bureau of Narcotics, and Internal Revenue Service
3. Dept. of Defense Secretary of Defense	• supervise armed forces and oversee development and purchase of weapons
4. Dept. of Justice Attorney General	• direct federal court system, prosecute violations of federal laws, supervise federal penitentiary system and Federal Bureau of Investigation, and direct Immigration and Naturalization Service
5. Dept. of the Interior Secretary of the Interior	• supervise national bureaus responsible for public lands and national parks, natural resources and their conservation, geologic surveys, mines, Indian affairs, and overseas territories
6. Dept. of Agriculture Secretary of Agriculture	• research and test new products, supervise meat inspection, enforce federal farm laws, and manage national forests
7. Dept. of Commerce Secretary of Commerce	• operate National Weather Service, issue patents and registers trademarks, conduct federal census every ten years, set weight and measures standards, supervise and promote domestic and international commerce and shipping

<i>Executive Department/Head</i> <i>(Write name of current official in blank.)</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
8. Dept. of Labor Secretary of Labor	• supervise government's employment programs, unemployment insurance, and enforcement of Fair Labor Standards Act
9. Dept. of Health and Human Services Secretary of Health and Human Services	• administer Social Security Administration, Food and Drug Administration, and Public Health Service
10. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	• oversee departments that deal with public transportation, housing development, urban renewal, and related programs
11. Dept. of Transportation Secretary of Transportation	• supervise agencies dealing with transportation and research causes of major airplane and train wrecks
12. Dept. of Energy Secretary of Energy	• consolidate various energy agencies
13. Dept. of Education Secretary of Education	• supervise various educational programs of other agencies as well as oversee Office of Education
14. Dept. of Veteran's Affairs Secretary of Veteran Affairs	• promotes the welfare of veterans of the U.S. armed forces

CURRENT LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS

Speaker of the House: _____

Address: House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

President of the Senate: _____

Address: House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20510

U.S. Senators for my state

1. Name: _____

Address: _____

2. Name: _____

Address: _____

U.S. Representative for my area

Name: _____

Address: _____

Apportionment of House Seats by State

(Consult an almanac.)

Ala. _____	La. _____	Ohio _____
Alaska _____	Maine _____	Okla. _____
Ariz. _____	Md. _____	Oreg. _____
Ark. _____	Mass. _____	Pa. _____
Calif. _____	Mich. _____	R.I. _____
Colo. _____	Minn. _____	S.C. _____
Conn. _____	Miss. _____	S.Dak. _____
Del. _____	Mo. _____	Tenn. _____
Fla. _____	Mont. _____	Tex. _____
Ga. _____	Nebr. _____	Utah _____
Hawaii _____	Nev. _____	Vt. _____
Idaho _____	N.H. _____	Va. _____
Ill. _____	N.J. _____	Wash. _____
Ind. _____	N.Mex. _____	W.Va. _____
Iowa _____	N.Y. _____	Wis. _____
Kans. _____	N.C. _____	Wyo. _____
Ky. _____	N.Dak. _____	

CURRENT SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Chief Justice: _____

Address: The Supreme Court, Washington, D.C. 20543

Associate Justices

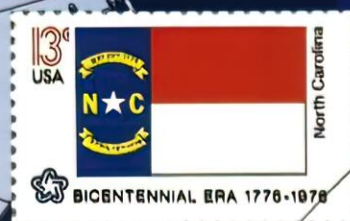
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Past Chief Justices of the Supreme Court

<i>Dates Served</i>	<i>Chief Justice</i>	<i>Appointed By</i>
1789–1795	John Jay	G. Washington
1795–1795	John Rutledge	G. Washington
1796–1800	Oliver Ellsworth	G. Washington
1801–1835	John Marshall	J. Adams
1836–1864	Roger Brooke Taney	A. Jackson
1864–1873	Salmon Portland Chase	A. Lincoln
1874–1888	Morrison Remick Waite	U. S. Grant
1888–1910	Melville Weston Fuller	G. Cleveland
1910–1921	Edward Douglass White	W. Taft
1921–1930	William Howard Taft	W. Harding
1930–1941	Charles Evans Hughes	H. Hoover
1941–1946	Harlan Fiske Stone	F. D. Roosevelt
1946–1953	Frederick Moore Vinson	H. Truman
1953–1969	Earl Warren	D. Eisenhower
1969–1986	Warren E. Burger	R. Nixon
1986–	William Rehnquist	R. Reagan



State Studies



CONTENTS

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Important People	60
Government	62

MY STATE: _____
(state)

Introduction

Meaning of name: _____

Union entry date: _____ Order of admission: _____

Region: _____

Boundaries

North: _____ East: _____

South: _____ West: _____

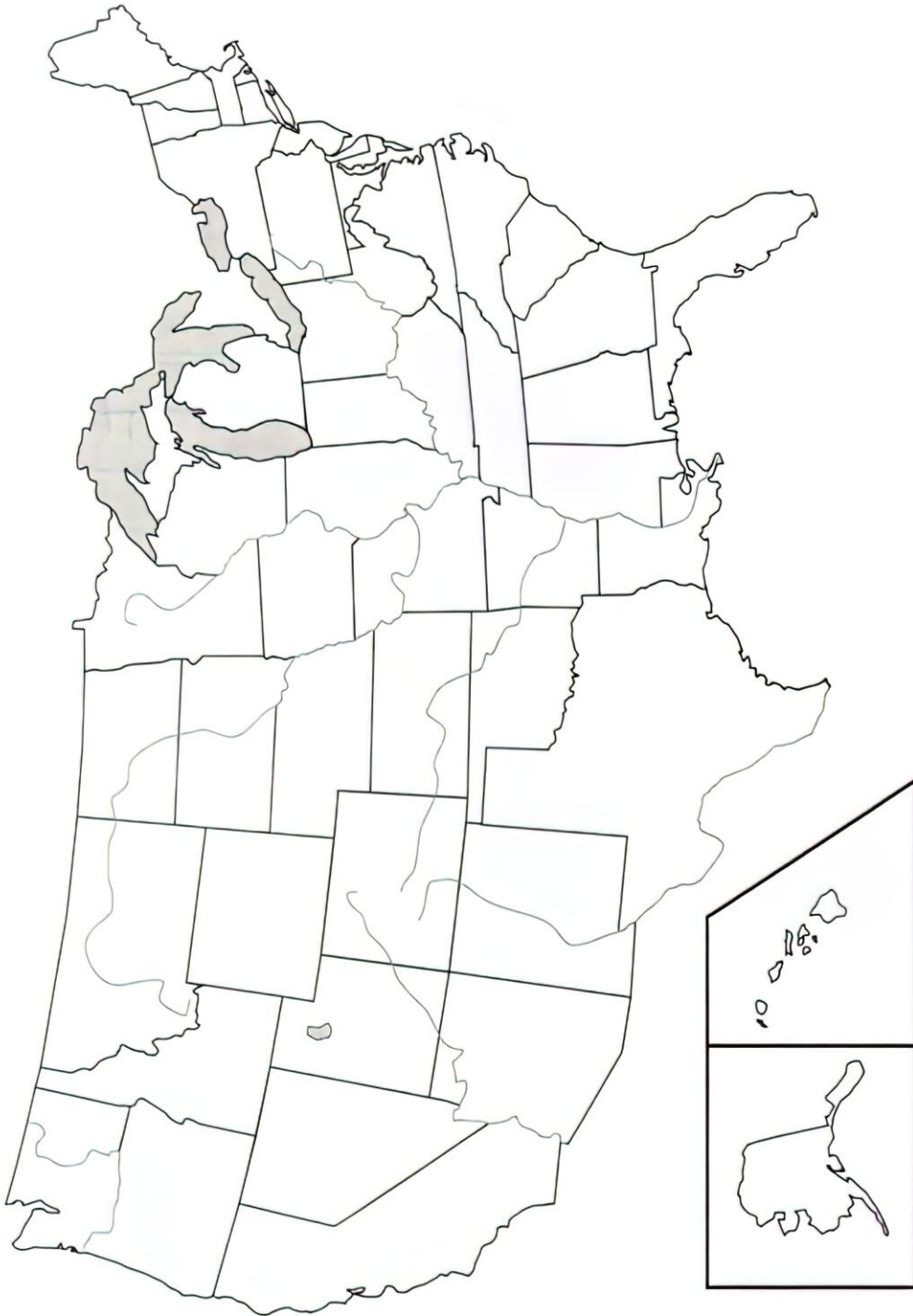
Area: _____ sq. mi. Population: _____

Rank in area: _____ Rank in population: _____
(among the 50 states) (among the 50 states)

<i>Largest Cities</i>	<i>Population</i>
Capital: _____	
Other cities:	
1. _____	
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	
5. _____	
6. _____	
7. _____	
8. _____	
9. _____	
10. _____	

Location

Label and color your state on the map below. Label its neighbors with a different color.



SYMBOLS OF

(state)

State Nickname: _____

Just like some people, states have nicknames in addition to their real names.

Nicknames reveal some unique feature of a state. My state's nickname was probably chosen because _____

State Motto: " _____

"

A state's motto reveals the goals of its people. My state's motto was probably chosen because _____

State Flower: _____

Photo or drawing

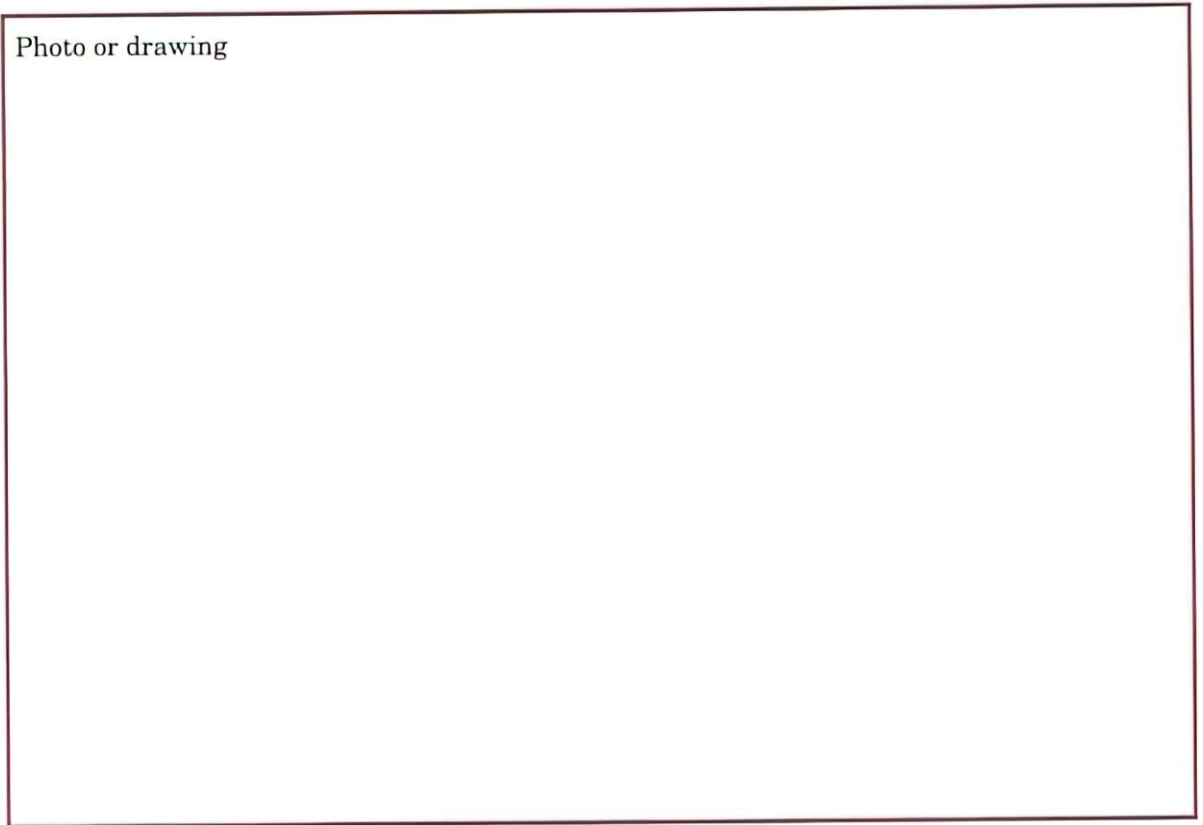
Description: _____

Where found: _____

Why chosen: _____

State Tree: _____

Photo or drawing

A large rectangular box with a dark red border, intended for a photo or drawing of the state tree.

Description: _____

Where found: _____

Why chosen: _____

State Bird: _____

Photo or drawing

Description: _____

Where found: _____

Why chosen: _____

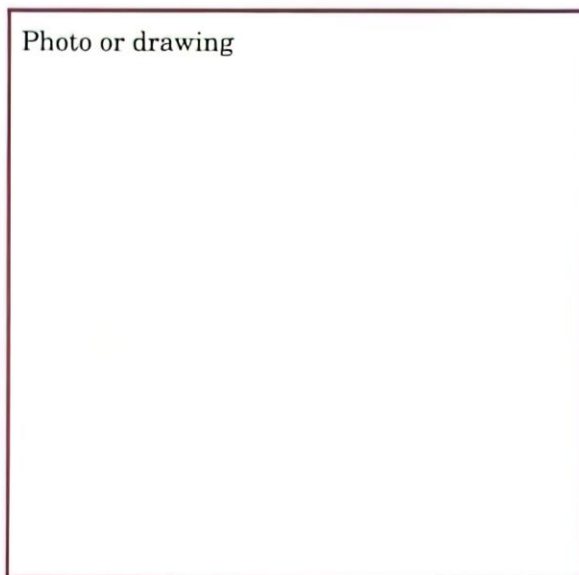
(title)

(composer)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

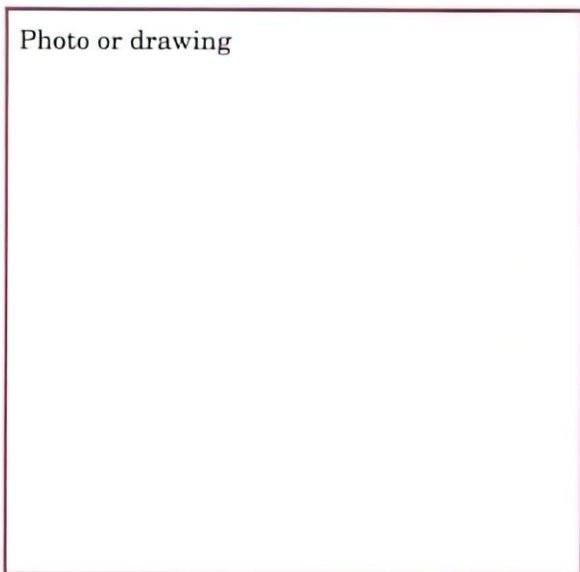
State Flag: *Draw a picture of the state flag and explain any interesting features.*

Photo or drawing



State Seal: *Trace the state seal and explain any significant symbols.*

Photo or drawing



GEOGRAPHY

(state)

Make a map of the state. Use the symbols suggested on page 3. Label the state capital and a few important cities and towns as well as major lakes, rivers, mountains, etc. Also label some well-known parks, resorts, and attractions.

State Climate

General description: _____

Record temperatures

High: _____ Low: _____

Record precipitation: _____

Special climatic features: _____

Average Temperatures and Precipitation

<i>Month</i>	<i>Temperature Highs Lows</i>		<i>Precipitation</i>
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

State Wildlife

Mammals

1. Name: _____

Description: _____

2. Name: _____

Description: _____

3. Name: _____

Description: _____

4. Name: _____

Description: _____

Birds

1. Name: _____

Description: _____

2. Name: _____

Description: _____

3. Name: _____

Description: _____

4. Name: _____

Description: _____

Reptiles and Amphibians

1. Name: _____

Description: _____

2. Name: _____

Description: _____

3. Name: _____

Description: _____

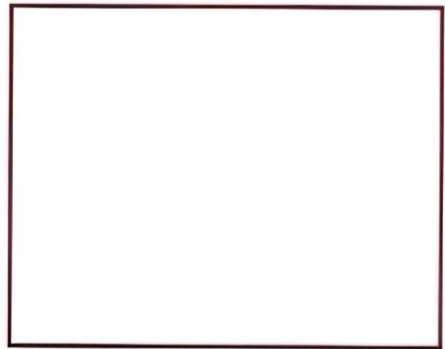
4. Name: _____

Description: _____

Fish

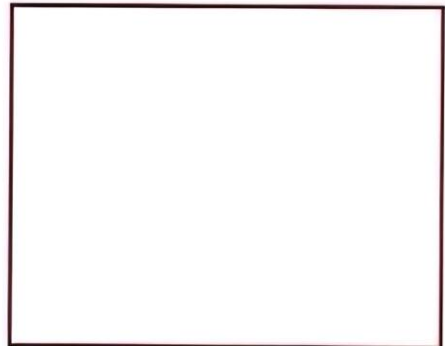
1. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



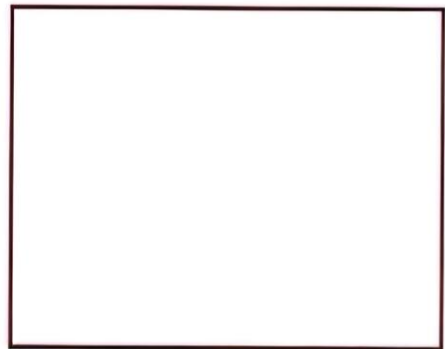
2. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



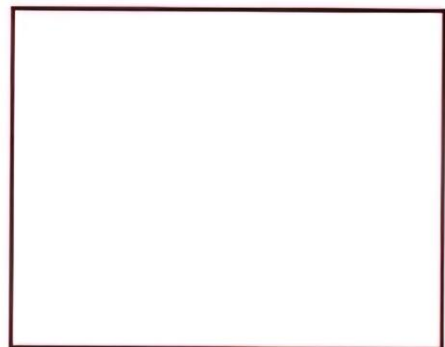
3. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



4. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



State Plant Life

Flowers

1. **Name:** _____

Description: _____

2. **Name:** _____

Description: _____

3. **Name:** _____

Description: _____

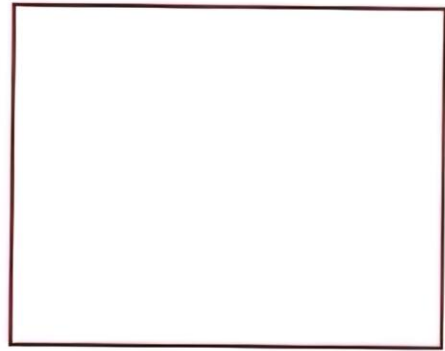
4. **Name:** _____

Description: _____

Trees

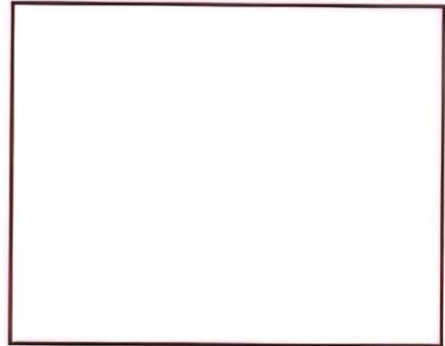
1. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



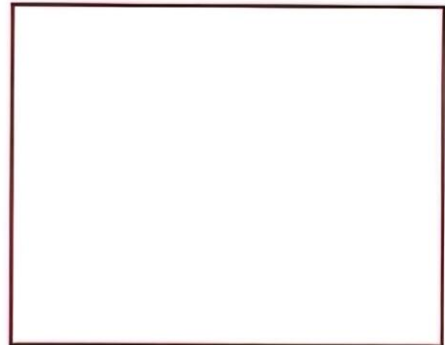
2. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



3. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



4. **Name:** _____

Description: _____



Other Plants

1. Name: _____

Description: _____

2. Name: _____

Description: _____

3. Name: _____

Description: _____

4. Name: _____

Description: _____

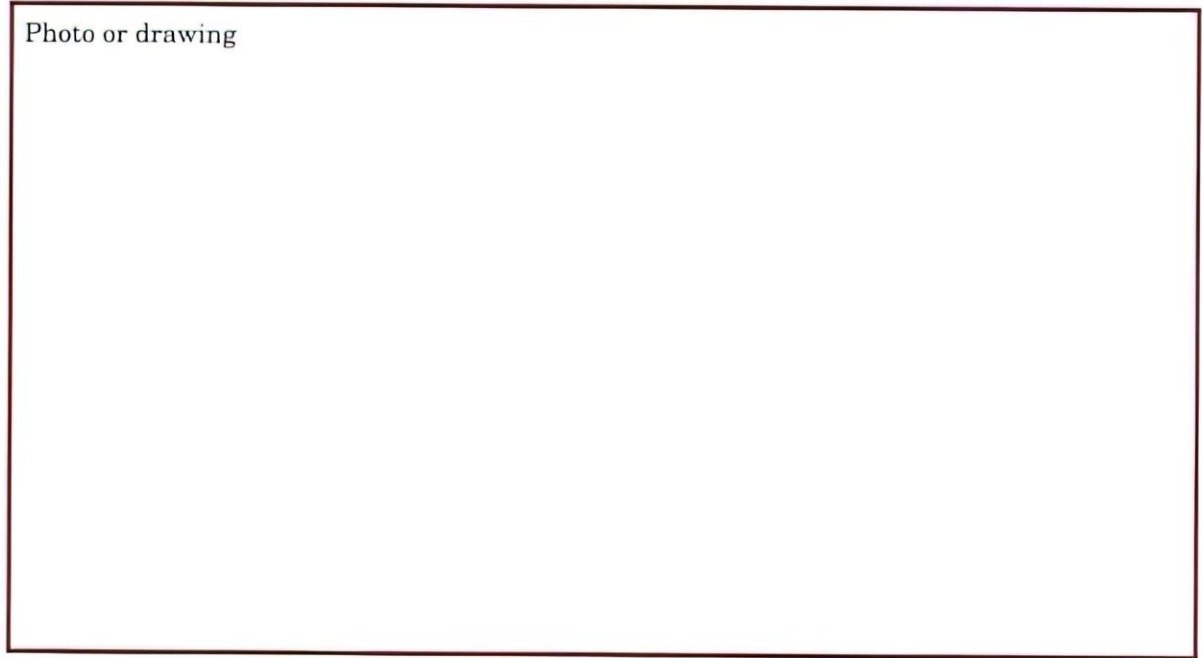
Natural Resources in _____ (state)

God has blessed our nation with many valuable natural resources. Some states are rich in mineral wealth such as oil or coal. Others boast acres of fine timber for lumbering or fertile soil for farming. A state's resources may include minerals, timber, soil, fish and other seafoods, water power, furs, or any combination of these and other natural bounties. Natural resources largely determine the major industries in a region.

Resources that were once important in my state: _____

Resources in my state that are important today: _____

Photo or drawing



State Resource and Industry Map

Make a map of the state's natural resources and industries. Use the symbols suggested on page 3. Also label seaports and a few important cities for reference.

Industries in _____

(state)

Industries keep our nation's economy afloat by providing jobs, goods, and services for most Americans. A state's industries are usually closely related to its natural resources. Most states have a wide variety of industries ranging from tourism and other service industries to agriculture, manufacturing, and mining.

Early important industries: _____

Important industries today: _____

Chief exports: _____

Important seaports: _____

State Highlights and Attractions

Parks and Recreation Areas		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

Museums <i>(list largest ones first)</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

Amusement Parks and Resorts

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

Other Attractions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

TRANSPORTATION IN _____

(state)

Refer to the key below and learn the meaning of the different map symbols. Find one of each on a road map of the state.

- | | |
|--|--|
|  National Interstate Highway |  State and Provincial Highway |
|  U.S. Highway |  Trans-Canada Highway |
|  Mexican and Central American Highway | |

Refer to a road map of the state to figure the distance between cities in the state. The exercise below shows you how to figure time.

	city		city		miles		time
1. From	_____	to	_____	=	_____		_____
2. From	_____	to	_____	=	_____		_____
3. From	_____	to	_____	=	_____		_____
4. From	_____	to	_____	=	_____		_____
5. From	_____	to	_____	=	_____		_____

To compute the amount of time it would take to travel in a car between two cities, you must divide. For this exercise, we will use 60 as the divisor, although the speed limit may be different in your state. (1) Copy the number of miles between the cities you listed above, beneath the word miles. (2) Work the problems below. (3) Place your answers (the quotient) on the correct lines above, beneath the word time.

1. 60 $\overline{)$ _____ miles

2. 60 $\overline{)$ _____ miles

3. 60 $\overline{)$ _____ miles

4. 60 $\overline{)$ _____ miles

5. 60 $\overline{)$ _____ miles

Native American Heritage

Write about the native Americans who lived in the state long ago.

Tribe: _____

Location: _____

Description: _____

Tribe: _____

Location: _____

Description: _____

Tribe: _____

Location: _____

Description: _____

Tribe: _____

Location: _____

Description: _____

Time Line of State History

Fill in the time line with significant historical events.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>

Important People from _____
(state)

Name: _____

Time period: _____

Noted for: _____

Photo or drawing

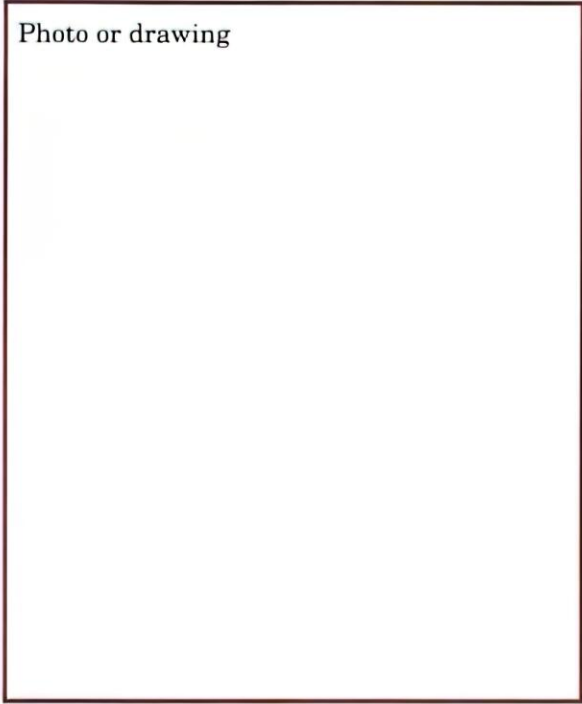
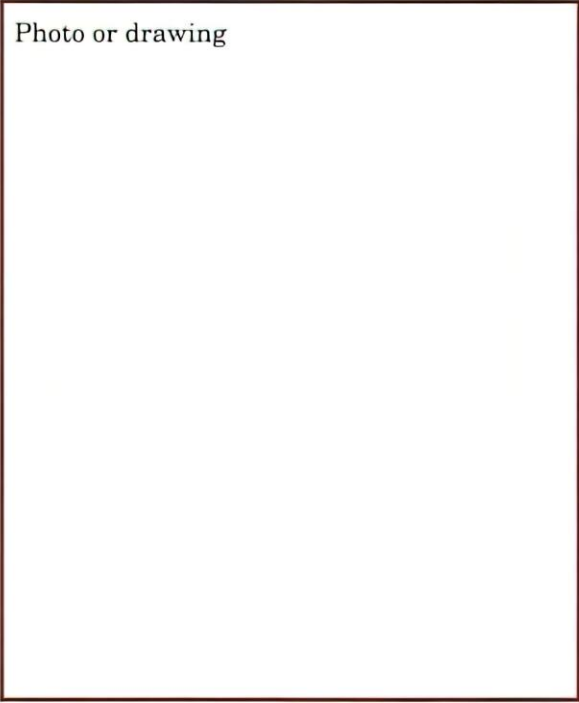


Photo or drawing



Name: _____

Time period: _____

Noted for: _____

Name: _____

Time period: _____

Noted for: _____

Photo or drawing

Photo or drawing

Name: _____

Time period: _____

Noted for: _____

GOVERNMENT

(state)

Governor

Name: _____

Address: _____

Past four governors

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

How chosen: _____

Photo or drawing of governor's mansion

United States Congress

U.S. Senators

Name: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

U.S. Representative for my area

Name: _____

Address: _____

State Legislators

State Senators

Name: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

State Representatives

for my district

Name: _____

Address: _____

others

Name: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Past Important Government Leaders from My State

Name: _____

Name: _____

Office: _____

Office: _____

Noted for: _____

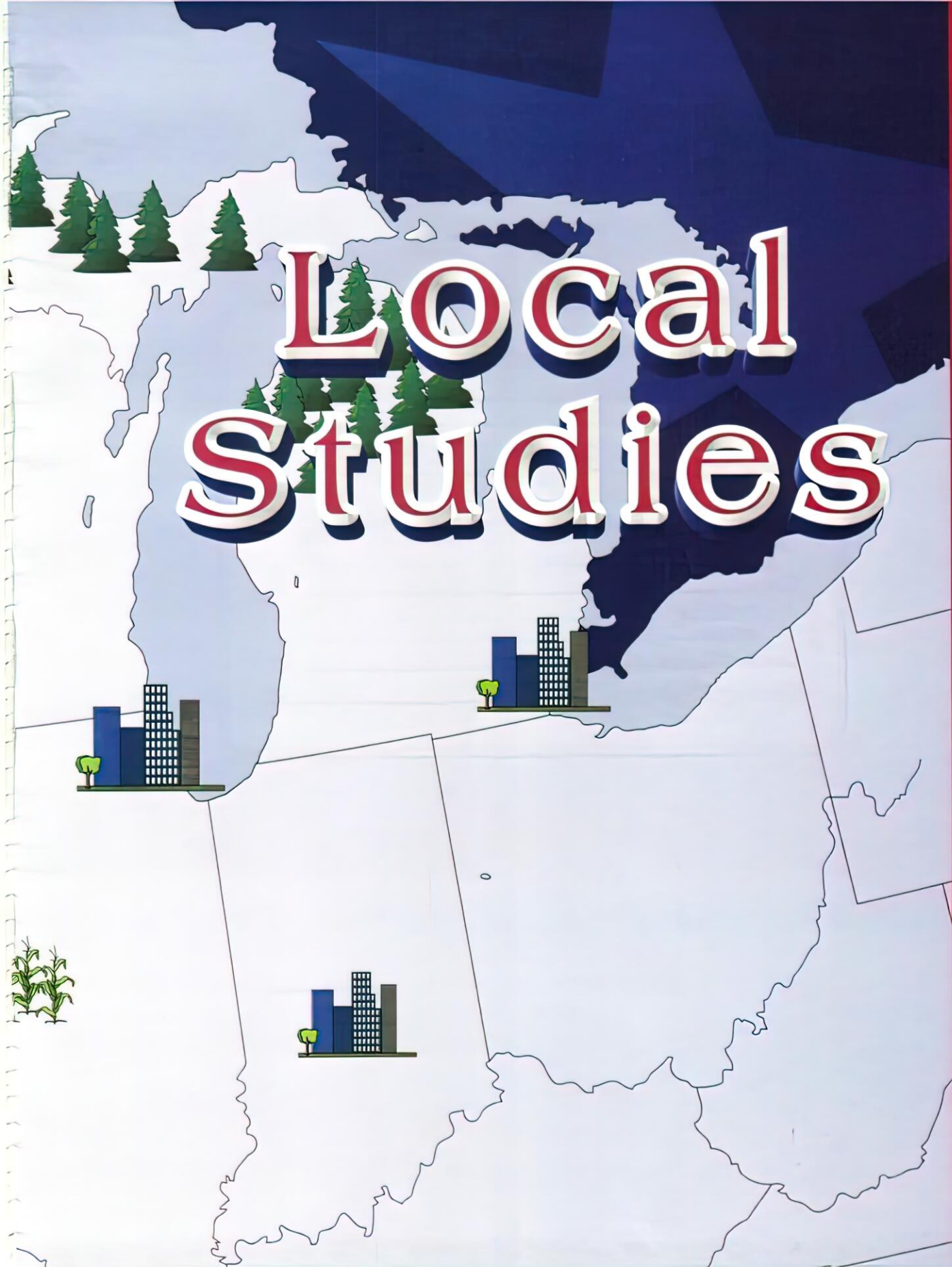
Noted for: _____

Photo or drawing of state capitol building

Scenes from around the state



Local Studies



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Highlights and Attractions	76
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MY COUNTY:

(parish or borough)

(name)

Meaning of name: _____

County seat: _____

What makes my county special: _____

Photo or drawing

County Buildings (addresses)

Courthouse: _____

Judicial Building: _____

Sheriff's Department: _____

Voter Registration Office: _____

Tag Office: _____

Others: _____

County Officials (names)

County Administrator: _____

Sheriff: _____

Supervisor of Elections: _____

Tax Collector: _____

Superintendent of Schools: _____

Others: _____

LOCAL GEOGRAPHY

Map of _____
(county)

Make a map of your county. Label the county seat and any important cities or towns as well as mountains, lakes, rivers, etc. Also label any well-known parks, resorts, and attractions.

Local Weather

Record the local weather conditions over a two-week period.

Week of _____

<i>Date</i>	<i>Temperature</i>		<i>Precipitation</i>	<i>Wind Speed</i>
	<i>Highs</i>	<i>Lows</i>		

Week of _____

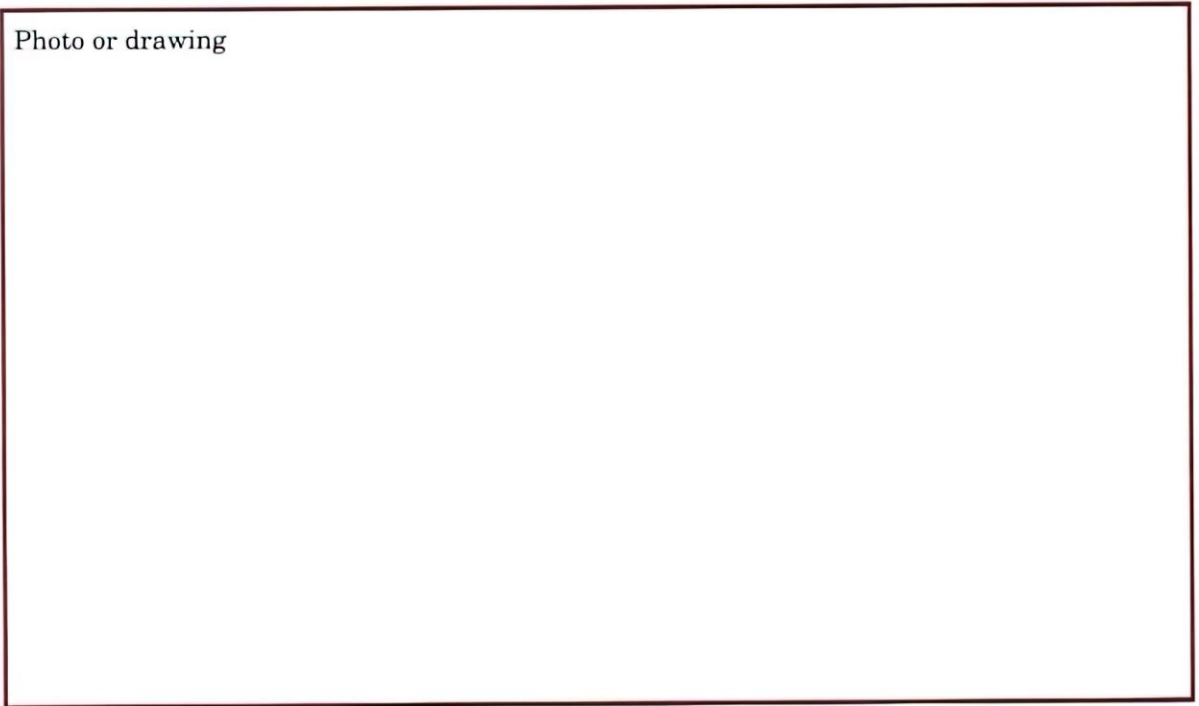
<i>Date</i>	<i>Temperature</i>		<i>Precipitation</i>	<i>Wind Speed</i>
	<i>Highs</i>	<i>Lows</i>		

Natural Resources in _____ (county)

Resources that were once important: _____

Resources that are important today: _____

Photo or drawing



Local Resource and Industry Map

Make a map of the county's natural resources and industries. Use the symbols suggested on page 3. Also label a few important cities for reference.

Industries in _____ (county)

Early important industries: _____

Important industries today: _____

Local Highlights and Attractions

Parks and Recreation Areas		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

Important Museums		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

Amusement Parks and Resorts

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

Other Local Attractions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Special Attractions</i>

== MY CITY/TOWN: _____
(metropolitan area) ==

Meaning of name: _____

What makes my city/town special: _____

Photo or drawing

City (Metro) Buildings (addresses)

Police Department: _____

Fire Department: _____

Post Office: _____

Library: _____

My Church: _____

My School: _____

Others: _____

City (Metro) Officials (names)

Mayor or City Manager: _____

Police Chief: _____

Fire Chief: _____

My Pastor: _____

My Principal: _____

Others: _____

Map of _____
(city/town)

Make a simple map of the city/town. Label your church, school, library, courthouse, police station, fire department, and other important locations.

Time Line of Local History

[illegible]

My Family History

Write about your family history. Where were your parents born? Where were you born? In what parts of the state or country have you lived?

My great grandparents: _____

My grandparents: _____

My parents: _____

Myself: _____

Family photos

State Profiles

Alabama

The Heart of Dixie



Symbols

Other nicknames: Cotton State,
Yellowhammer State
Motto: "We dare defend our rights"
Bird: Yellowhammer
Flower: Camellia
Tree: Southern pine
Stone: Marble
Mineral: Hematite
Fish: Tarpon
Song: "Alabama"

Geography

Area: 51,705 sq. mi.
Highest point: Cheaha Mt. (2,407 ft.)



Major mountains:

- Appalachians

Major rivers:

- Mobile
- Tombigbee
- Tennessee
- Alabama

Major lakes:

- William "Bill" Dannelly Reservoir

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1819 (22nd)
Abbreviations: Ala., AL
Capital: Montgomery
Population: 4,062,608 (1990)

Major cities:

- Birmingham
- Huntsville
- Mobile

Famous for:

- swamps and bayous
- Gulf Coast beaches
- Booker T. Washington
- Wilson and Wheeler Dams
- Mound State Monument
- Tuskegee University
- Sequoyah Cave
- Marshall Space Flight Center
- Redstone Arsenal





The Last Frontier



Symbols

Other nicknames: Land of the Midnight Sun, Great Land

Motto: "North to the Future"

Flower: Blue forget-me-not

Tree: Sitka spruce

Bird: Willow ptarmigan

Fish: King Salmon

Song: "Alaska's Flag"

Gem: Jade

Geography

Area: 591,004 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mt. McKinley (20,320 ft.)

Major mountains:

- Alaska Range
- Brooks Range

Major river: Yukon

Major islands:

- Kodiak Island
- Aleutian Islands

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1959 (49th)

Abbreviation: AK

Capital: Juneau

Population: 551,947 (1990)

Major cities:

- Anchorage
- Fairbanks
- Nome

Famous for:

- gold, oil, other minerals
- salmon and king crab
- whales and seals
- Eskimos and igloos
- Trans-Alaska Pipeline
- active volcanoes
- Glacier Bay National Park
- Point Barrow, most northerly point in U.S.



Symbols

Motto: "God enriches"

Bird: Cactus wren

Tree: Paloverde

Flower: Saguaro cactus blossom

Gem: Turquoise

Song: "Arizona"

Geography

Area: 114,000 sq. mi.

Highest point: Humphrey's Peak (12,679 ft.)

Major mountains:

- San Francisco Peaks
- White Gila

Major rivers:

- Colorado
- Little Colorado
- Gila

Major lakes:

- Mohave
- Havasu
- Mead

Arizona

The Grand Canyon State

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1912 (48th)

Abbreviations: Ariz., AZ

Population: 3,677,985 (1990)

Capital: Phoenix

Major cities:

- Tucson
- Flagstaff

Famous for:

- American Indian reservations
- Saguaro National Monument
- Painted desert
- Apache Trail
- Hoover Dam
- Petrified forest
- deserts
- Grand Canyon
- Hopi Indians
- copper
- Meteor Crater



Arkansas

The Land of Opportunity



Symbols

Motto: "The people rule" **Bird:** Mockingbird
Flower: Apple blossom **Tree:** Pine
Stone: Diamond **Song:** "Arkansas"

Geography

Area: 53,187 sq. mi.
Highest point: Magazine Mt. (2,753 ft.)
Major mountains:

- Ozarks
- Ouachita

Major lakes:

- Chicot
- Ouachita
- Millwood
- Bull Shoals

Major rivers:

- Arkansas
- Ouachita
- Red
- Mississippi

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1836 (25th)
Abbreviations: Ark., AR
Population: 2,362,239 (1990)
Capital: Little Rock
Major cities:

- North Little Rock
 - Pine Bluff
 - Fort Smith
- Famous for:**
- Ozarks
 - Hot Springs National Park
 - diamonds
 - Blanchard Springs Caverns
 - bauxite (source of aluminum)
 - rice
 - Eureka Springs



California

The Golden State



Symbols

Motto: "I have found it" (*Eureka*)
Flower: California (golden) poppy
Bird: California valley quail
Tree: California redwood
Animal: California grizzly bear
Fish: Sough Forke golden trout
Marine mammal: California gray whale
Song: "I Love You, California"
Stone: Serpentine **Mineral:** Native gold

Geography

Area: 158,706 sq. mi.
Highest point:
 • Mt. Whitney (14,494 ft.)
Major mountains:
 • Sierra Nevada • Coast Ranges
Major lakes:
 • Clear • Shasta
 • Tahoe • Salton Sea
Major rivers:
 • Sacramento • San Joaquin



Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1850 (31st)
Abbreviations: Calif., CA
Population: 29,839,250 (1990)
Capital: Sacramento
Major cities:

- Los Angeles
 - San Francisco
 - San Diego
 - Anaheim
 - Oakland
 - Fresno
- Famous for:**
- beaches
 - Hollywood
 - earthquakes
 - Spanish missions
 - giant redwoods
 - Golden Gate Bridge
 - deserts
 - Disneyland
 - Death Valley
 - Knott's Berry Farm
 - 1849 gold rush
 - Yosemite National Park



Colorado

The Centennial State



Symbols

Motto: "Nothing without Providence"

Bird: Lark bunting

Flower: Rocky Mountain columbine

Tree: Blue spruce

Stone: Aquamarine

Animal: Bighorn sheep

Song: "Where the Columbines Grow"

Geography

Area: 104,091 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mt. Elbert (14,431 ft.)

Major mountains: Colorado Rockies

Major lake: Granby

Major rivers:

- Colorado
- Arkansas
- South Platte

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1876 (38th)

Abbreviations: Colo., CO

Population: 3,307,912 (1990)

Capital: Denver

Major cities:

- Colorado Springs
- Aurora
- Pueblo

Famous for:

- Rocky Mountains
- Air Force Academy
- ski resorts
- Garden of the Gods
- U.S. Mint
- aspens
- Continental Divide
- Pike's Peak and Royal Gorge
- Mesa Verde National Park



Connecticut

The Constitution State



Symbols

Other nicknames:

Land of Steady Habits, Nutmeg State

Motto: "He who transplanted still sustains"



Bird: Robin

Flower: Mountain laurel

Tree: White oak

Insect: Praying mantis

Animal: Sperm whale

Song: "Yankee Doodle"

Geography

Area: 5,018 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mt. Frissell (2,380 ft.)

Major mountains: Taconic

Major lake: Candlewood

Major rivers:

- Connecticut
- Housatonic
- Thames

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1788 (5th)

Abbreviations: Conn., CT

Population: 3,295,669

Capital: Hartford

Major cities:

- Bridgeport
- New Haven

Famous for:

- insurance companies
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
- seaports
- colonial landmarks
- the "Charter Oak"
- "greens" (public parks)
- Yale
- Mark Twain Mansion
- the "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut"



Delaware

The First State



Symbols

Motto: "Liberty and Independence"

Bird: Blue hen chicken

Flower: Peach blossom

Tree: American holly

Insect: Ladybug

Song: "Our Delaware"



Geography

Area: 2,044 sq. mi.

Highest point:

- Ebright Road (442 ft.)

Major river:

- Delaware

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1787 (1st)

Abbreviations: Del., DE

Population: 668,696 (1990)

Capital: Dover

Major cities:

- Wilmington
- New Castle

Famous for:

- Great Cypress Swamp
- historical churches
- first Christmas Seal
- Zwaanendal Museum
- E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
- chickens
- chemicals

Florida

The Sunshine State



Symbols

Motto: "In God we trust."

Bird: Mockingbird

Flower: Orange blossom

Tree: Sabal palm

Stone: Agatized coral

Shell: Horse conch

Freshwater fish: Largemouth bass

Saltwater fish: Sailfish

Saltwater mammal: Porpoise (dolphin)

Marine mammal: Manatee

Animal: Florida panther

Beverage: Orange juice

Song: "Swanee River" ("Old Folks at Home")

Geography

Area: 58,664 sq. mi.

Highest point: Walton County (345 ft.)

Major rivers:

- St. Johns
- Apalachicola
- St. Marys
- Perdido
- Suwannee
- Kissimmee

Major lake: Okeechobee

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1845 (27th)

Abbreviations: Fla., FL

Population: 13,003,362 (1990)

Capital: Tallahassee

Major cities:

- Miami
- St. Petersburg
- Fort Lauderdale
- Jacksonville
- Tampa
- Pensacola

Famous for:

- citrus fruits
- Cape Canaveral
- Cypress Gardens
- Florida Keys
- Everglades
- Disney World (Orlando)
- palm trees
- beaches
- alligators
- fishing



Georgia

The Empire State of the South



Symbols

Other nicknames: Peach State, Cracker State

Motto: "Wisdom, justice, and moderation"

Song: "Georgia on My Mind"

Flower: Cherokee rose **Bird:** Brown thrasher

Fish: Largemouth bass **Tree:** Live oak

Geography

Area: 58,910 sq. mi.

Highest point: Brasstown Bald (4,784 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Savannah • St. Mary's • Ogeechee
- Chattahoochee • Altamaha • Flint

Major lakes:

- Sidney Lanier • Clark Hill • Hartwell
- Seminole • Sinclair

Major mountains:

- Blue Ridge (part of Appalachians)

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1788 (4th)

Abbreviations: Ga., GA

Population: 6,508,419 (1990)

Capital: Atlanta

Major cities:

- Columbus • Savannah
- Macon

Famous for:

- red clay
- Jekyll Island
- Okefenokee Swamp
- Callaway Gardens
- Masters Golf Tournament
- Eli Whitney (cotton gin)
- *Gone with the Wind* (novel)
- historic Savannah
- General Sherman's March to the Sea



Hawaii

The Aloha State

Symbols

Motto: "The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness"

Bird: Nene (Hawaiian goose)

Flower: Hibiscus

Tree: Kukui (candlenut tree)

Song: "Hawaii Pono!" ("Our Own Hawaii")

Geography

Area: 6,471 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mauna Kea (13,796 ft.)

Major islands:

- Hawaii • Maui • Nihau
- Oahu • Lanai • Kauai

Active volcanoes:

- Mauna Loa • Kilauea

Major mountains:

- Kawaikini • Koolau Range
- Mauna Kea • Waianae Range (volcano)

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1959 (50th)

Abbreviation: HI

Population: 1,115,274 (1990)

Capital: Honolulu

Major cities:

- Kailua • Hilo

Famous for:

- coconuts, pineapples, sugar cane
- grass skirts, leis, luaus
- volcanoes
- macadamia nuts
- beaches and surfing
- orchids and hibiscus
- outrigger canoes
- Pearl Harbor
- Waikiki Beach





Idaho

The Gem State



Symbols

Motto: "It is forever"
Bird: Mountain bluebird
Flower: Syringa
Tree: Western white pine
Song: "Here We Have Idaho"

Geography

Area: 83,564 sq. mi.
Highest point: Borah Peak (12,662 ft.)
Major rivers:
•Snake •Salmon
•Clearwater
Major lakes:
•Pend Oreille •Coeur d'Alene
Major mountains:
•Salmon River
•Clearwater
•Coeur d'Alene } parts of the Rockies

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1890 (43rd)
Abbreviations: Ida., ID
Population: 1,011,986 (1990)
Capital: Boise
Major cities:
•Idaho Falls •Pocatello
•Twin Falls
Famous for:
•miners
•silver and lead
•Lava Hot Springs
•Crystal Ice Cave
•skiing
•The Steunenberg Trial
•potatoes
•Hell's Canyon



Symbols

Other nicknames: Land of Lincoln, Tall State
Motto: "State Sovereignty, National Union"
Bird: Cardinal
Flower: Meadow violet
Tree: White oak
Mineral: Fluorite

Animal: White-tailed deer
Song: "Illinois"

Geography

Area: 56,345 sq. mi.
Highest point: Charles Mound (1,235 ft.)
Major rivers:
•Mississippi •Ohio
•Wabash •Illinois
Major lakes:
•Michigan •Carlyle

Illinois

The Prairie State

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1818 (21st)
Abbreviations: Ill., IL
Population: 11,466,682 (1990)
Capital: Springfield
Major cities:
•Chicago •Rockford
•Peoria •East St. Louis
Famous for:
•corn
•Great Chicago Fire
•Fermi National Accelerator
•Chicago Mercantile Exchange
•world's first metal-frame skyscraper
•Dickson Mounds (Indian burial mounds)
•Sears Tower in Chicago (world's tallest building)





Indiana

The Hoosier State



Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1816 (19th)
Abbreviations: Ind., IN
Population: 5,564,228 (1990)
Capital: Indianapolis
Major cities:

- South Bend
- Fort Wayne
- Hammond
- Evansville

Famous for:

- corn
- steel mills
- oil refineries
- coal mines
- Wyandotte Cave
- Battle of Tippecanoe
- New Harmony
- Purdue University
- Indianapolis 500
- poet James Whitcomb Riley



Symbols

Motto: "The Crossroads of America"
Bird: Cardinal
Flower: Peony
Tree: Tulip tree, or yellow poplar
Stone: Limestone
Animal: White-tailed deer
Poem: Indiana
Song: "On the Banks of the Wabash"

Geography

Area: 36,185 sq. mi.
Highest point: Wayne County (1,257 ft.)
Major rivers:

- Wabash
- White
- Ohio

Major lakes:

- Michigan
- Monroe



Iowa

The Hawkeye State

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1846 (29th)
Abbreviation: IA
Population: 2,787,424 (1990)
Capital: Des Moines
Major cities:

- Cedar Rapids
- Davenport
- Sioux City
- Waterloo
- Dubuque

Famous for:

- Red Delicious apples
- The Pottawattamie County jail ("human squirrel cage")
- hot air balloons
- tulip festival
- farms
- Amana colonies



Symbols

Motto: "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain."
Bird: Eastern goldfinch
Flower: Wild rose
Tree: Oak
Stone: Geode
Song: "The Song of Iowa"

Geography

Area: 56,275 sq. mi.
Highest point: Osceola County (1,658 ft.)
Major rivers:

- Mississippi
- Missouri

Major lakes:

- Coralville
- Red Rock
- Rathbun

Kansas

The Sunflower State



Symbols

Other nicknames: Jayhawker State,
Breadbasket of America
Motto: "To the stars through difficulties"
Bird: Western meadowlark
Flower: Sunflower
Tree: Cottonwood
Animal: American bison (buffalo)
Song: "Home on the Range"

Geography

Area: 82,277 sq. mi.
Highest point: Wallace County (4,135 ft.)
Major rivers:
•Missouri •Republican •Kansas
•Smoky Hill •Arkansas •Cimarron
Major lakes:
•Tuttle Creek •Milford •Perry

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1861 (34th)
Abbreviations: Kans., KS
Population: 2,485,600 (1990)
Capital: Topeka
Major cities:
•Wichita •Kansas City
Famous for:
•wheat
•oil and natural gas
•sunflowers
•hot plains
•Dodge City
•cattle
•salt
•*The Wizard of Oz*



Kentucky

The Bluegrass State



Symbols

Motto: "United we stand,
divided we fall."
Bird: Cardinal
Flower: Goldenrod
Tree: Coffee tree
Fish: Bass
Animal: Gray squirrel
Song: "My Old Kentucky Home"

Geography

Area: 40,409 sq. mi.
Highest point: Black Mountain (4,145 ft.)
Major mountains:
•Cumberland } parts of the
•Pine } Appalachians
Major rivers:
•Mississippi •Ohio
•Tennessee
Major lakes:
•Kentucky Reservoir and other lakes
formed by dams built by Tennessee
Valley Authority

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1792 (15th)
Abbreviations: Ky., KY
Population: 3,698,969 (1990)
Capital: Frankfort
Major cities:
•Louisville •Lexington
•Covington
Famous for:
•Boonesborough
•horses
•bluegrass
•Kentucky Derby
•Cumberland Falls
•Mammoth Cave
•Natural Bridge
•Fort Knox



Louisiana

The Pelican State



Symbols

Motto: "Union, Justice, and Confidence"

Dog: Catahoula leopard dog

Fossil: Petrified palmwood

Song: "Give Me Louisiana," "You Are My Sunshine"

Bird: Brown pelican **Flower:** Magnolia

Tree: Bald cypress **Gem:** Agate

Geography

Area: 48,752 sq. mi.

Highest point: Driskill Mountain (535 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Red
- Sabine
- Mississippi

Major lakes:

- Sabine
- Toledo Bend
- Pontchartrain
- Calcasieu
- Reservoir
- Borgne

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1812 (18th)

Abbreviations: La., LA

Population: 4,238,216 (1990)

Capital: Baton Rouge

Major cities:

- New Orleans
- Lake Charles
- Shreveport

Famous for:

- New Orleans jazz
- swamps and bayous
- Mardi Gras festival
- alligators
- chickory coffee
- Battle of New Orleans
- Cajun and Creole cuisine
- parishes (counties)



Maine

The Pine Tree State



Symbols

Motto: "I guide."

Bird: Chickadee

Flower: White pine cone and tassel

Mineral: Tourmaline

Fish: Landlocked salmon

Song: "State of Maine Song"

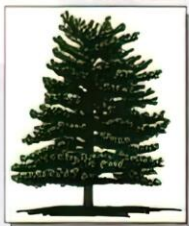
Tree: White pine **Animal:** Moose

Geography

Area: 33,265 sq. mi.

Highest point:

- Mt. Katahdin (5,268 ft.)



Major mountains:

- White (part of the Appalachians)

Major rivers:

- Androscoggin
- Penobscot
- Kennebec
- Saint John

Major lakes:

- Moosehead
- Sebago

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1820 (23rd)

Abbreviation: ME

Population: 1,233,223 (1990)

Capital: Augusta

Major cities:

- Portland
- Lewiston
- Bangor

Famous for:

- Acadia National Park
- lighthouses
- many rivers and streams
- Mt. Katahdin
- lobsters, sardines, and clams
- West Quoddy Head
- fishing villages and potato farms
- shipbuilding
- forests



Maryland

The Old Line State



Symbols

Other nickname: Free State

Motto: "Manly deeds, womanly words"

Song: "Maryland, My Maryland"

Tree: White oak **Bird:** Baltimore oriole

Fish: Striped bass **Flower:** Black-eyed Susan

Geography

Area: 10,460 sq. mi.

Highest point: Backbone Mountain (3,360 ft.)

Major mountains:

- Blue Ridge } parts of the
- Allegheny } Appalachians

Major rivers:

- Potomac • Susquehanna
- Patuxent • Chester

Major lakes:

- Deep Creek • Patapsco



Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1788 (7th)

Abbreviations: Md., MD

Population: 4,798,622 (1990)

Capital: Annapolis

Major city: Baltimore

Famous for:

- Battle of Antietam (1862)
- U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis
- steel mills
- America's first telegraph line
(from Baltimore to Washington, D.C.)
- Mason-Dixon Line
- *Tom Thumb* (first American coal-burning steam locomotive)



Massachusetts

The Bay State



Symbols

Other nickname: Old Colony

Motto: "With the sword she seeks peace under liberty."

Bird: Black-capped chickadee

Song: "All Hail to Massachusetts"

Mineral: Babingtonite

Fish: Cod

Horse: Morgan

Tree: American elm **Flower:** Mayflower

Geography

Area: 8,284 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mt. Greylock (3,491 ft.)

Major mountains:

- Berkshire Hills • Taconic

Major rivers:

- Connecticut • Charles

Major lakes:

- Quabbin Reservoir
- Wachusett Reservoir



Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1788 (6th)

Abbreviations: Mass., MA

Population: 6,029,051 (1990)

Capital: Boston

Major cities:

- Worcester • Springfield

Famous for:

- sewing machine (Elias Howe)
- telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)
- Minuteman National Historical Park
- cranberries, cod, haddock
- Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill
- Nantucket Island and Martha's Vineyard
- Old Sturbridge Village • Cape Cod
- Plymouth Plantation • Harvard





Michigan

The Wolverine State



Symbols

Motto: "If you seek a pleasant peninsula,
look around you."

Song: "Michigan, My Michigan"

Bird: Robin

Flower: Apple blossom

Tree: White pine

Stone: Petosky

Gem: Chlorastrolite

Fish: Trout

Geography

Area: 58,527 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mt. Arvon (1,979 ft.)

Major mountains: Porcupine

Major rivers:

•Menominee

•St. Clair

•Detroit

•Grand

Major lakes:

•Superior

•Erie

•Michigan

•Huron

Date/Order of

admission: 1837 (26th)

Abbreviations: Mich., MI

Population: 9,238,784 (1990)

Capital: Lansing

Major cities:

•Detroit

•Flint

•Grand Rapids

•Saginaw

Famous for:

•over 11,000 lakes

•International Bridge
at Sault Ste. Marie

•forests

•Isle Royale National Park

•tulip festival in Holland, Michigan

•Greenfield Village and Henry
Ford Museum

•hunting, fishing, skiing,
and other outdoor sports



Minnesota

The Gopher State



Symbols

Other nicknames: The North Star State,
Land of 10,000 Lakes, Bread-and-Butter
State, Land of the Sky-blue Waters,
Theater of Seasons

Flower: Pink and white lady's slipper

Motto: "Star of the North"

Bird: Common loon

Tree: Norway, or red pine

Gem: Lake Superior agate

Fish: Walleye

Song: "Hail! Minnesota"



Geography

Area: 84,402 sq. mi.

Highest point: Eagle Mountain (2,301 ft.)

Major rivers:

•Red River of the North

•Rainy

•Mississippi

•Minnesota

Major lakes:

•Red

•Winnibigoshish

•Mille Lacs

•Leech

•Lake of the Woods

•Superior

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1858 (32nd)

Abbreviations: Minn., MN

Population: 4,387,029 (1990)

Capital: St. Paul

Major cities:

•Minneapolis

•Duluth

Famous for:

•"Twin Cities" of Minneapolis and St. Paul

•Minnehaha Falls

•thousands of lakes

•winter carnivals and winter sports

•Voyageurs National Park

•Mayo Clinic

•Lake Itasca (source of the Mississippi)



Mississippi

The Magnolia State



Symbols

Other nickname: Bayou State

Motto: "By valor and arms"

Bird: Mockingbird

Flower: Magnolia

Tree: Magnolia

Song: "Go Mississippi"

Geography

Area: 47,689 sq. mi.

Highest point: Woodall Mountain (806 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Mississippi
- Yazoo
- Pascagoula
- Big Black
- Pearl

Major lakes:

- Arkabutla
- Grenada
- Sardis
- Ross Barnett

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1817 (20th)

Abbreviations: Miss., MS

Population: 2,586,443 (1990)

Capital: Jackson

Major cities:

- Biloxi
- Gulfport
- Pascagoula

Famous for:

- cotton, petroleum
- magnolia trees
- bayous
- Eudora Welty
- Vicksburg National Military Park



Missouri

The Show Me State

Symbols

Other nicknames: Center State, Gateway to the West, Mother of the West

Motto: "The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law."

Bird: Eastern bluebird

Flower: Red hawthorn

Tree: Flowering dogwood

Stone: Mozarkite

Song: "Missouri Waltz"



Geography

Area: 69,697 sq. mi.

Highest point: Taum Sauk Mountain (1,772 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Osage

Major lakes:

- Lake of the Ozarks
- Pomme de Terre
- Table Rock
- Stockton

Major mountains: St. Francois

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1821 (24th)

Abbreviations: Mo., MO

Population: 5,137,804 (1990)

Capital: Jefferson City

Major cities:

- Kansas City
- St. Louis
- Independence
- St. Joseph

Famous for:

- author Mark Twain
- George Washington Carver (birthplace)
- Meramec Caverns
- Missouri Compromise of 1820
- outlaw Jesse James
- Gateway Arch in St. Louis
- Winston Churchill Memorial and Library
- Great Mississippi Steamboat Race in 1870

Montana

The Treasure State



Symbols

Motto: "Gold and silver"

Bird: Western meadowlark

Flower: Bitterroot

Tree: Ponderosa pine

Animal: Grizzly bear

Fish: Blackspotted cutthroat trout

Grass: Bluebunch wheat grass

Stones: Sapphire and agate

Song: "Montana"

Geography

Area: 147,046 sq. mi.

Highest point: Granite Peak (12,850 ft.)

Major mountains: Rockies

Major rivers:

- Missouri
- Yellowstone

Major lakes:

- Flathead
- Fort Peck Reservoir

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1889 (41st)

Abbreviations: Mont., MT

Population: 803,655 (1990)

Capital: Helena

Major cities:

- Billings
- Great Falls

Famous for:

- rodeos
- cowboys and Indians
- "ghost towns"
- coal, copper, petroleum
- Medicine Rocks
- Giant Springs
- gold mining
- buffalo
- Custer's Last Stand



Nebraska

The Cornhusker State



Symbols

Motto: "Equality before the law"

Bird: Western meadowlark



Flower: Goldenrod

Grass: Little blue stem

Tree: Eastern cottonwood

Fossil: Mammoth

Gem: Blue agate

Stone: Prairie agate

Song: "Beautiful Nebraska"

Geography

Area: 77,355 sq. mi.

Highest point: Kimball County (5,424 ft.)

Major lake: McConaughty

Major rivers:

- Missouri
- Niobrara
- Platte
- Republican

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1867 (37th)

Abbreviations: Nebr., NE

Population: 1,578,385 (1990)

Capital: Lincoln

Major cities:

- Omaha
- South Sioux City

Famous for:

- Buffalo Bill's home
- William Jennings Bryan
- part of the Oregon Trail
- meatpacking
- only state that has a unicameral legislature
- Boys Town
- stockyards
- Chimney Rock
- fossil beds

Nevada

The Silver State



Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1864 (36th)
Abbreviations: Nev., NV
Population: 1,201,833 (1990)
Capital: Carson City
Major cities:

• Las Vegas • Reno

Famous for:

- Hoover Dam
- Lake Tahoe
- John Frémont and Kit Carson
- Lake Mead
- nuclear research
- deserts
- mining
- "ghost towns"
- gambling casinos
- less rainfall than any other state
- dude ranches and fishing resorts



Symbols

Motto: "All for our country"
Bird: Mountain bluebird
Animal: Desert bighorn sheep
Song: "Home Means Nevada"
Grass: Indian rice grass
Flower: Sagebrush **Tree:** Single-leaf piñon
Metal: Silver **Fossil:** Ichthyosaur

Geography

Area: 110,561 sq. mi.
Highest point: Boundary Peak (13,140 ft.)
Major rivers:
 • Humboldt • Meadow Valley
Major lakes:
 • Pyramid • Mead
 • Mohave

New Hampshire

The Granite State



Symbols

Motto: "Live free or die"
Bird: Purple finch
Flower: Purple lilac
Tree: White birch
Song: "Old New Hampshire"

Geography

Area: 9,279 sq. mi.
Highest point: Mount Washington (6,288 ft.)
Major rivers:
 • Connecticut • Merrimack
 • Androscoggin
Major lakes:
 • Winnepesaukee • Sunapee
Major mountains:
 • White

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1788 (9th)
Abbreviations: N.H., NH
Population: 1,113,915 (1990)
Capital: Concord
Major cities:

• Manchester • Nashua
 • Portsmouth

Famous for:

- Portsmouth naval shipyard
- Old Man of the Mountains (stone formation)
- Dartmouth College
- Daniel Webster • Alan B. Shepard
- Hampton Beach • granite
- leather • Mount Washington
- dairy farms • Cathedral of the Pines





New Jersey

The Garden State



Symbols

Motto: "Liberty and Prosperity"

Bird: Eastern goldfinch

Flower: Purple violet

Tree: Red oak

Animal: Horse

Geography

Area: 7,787 sq. mi.



Highest point: High Point Mountain (1,801 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Hudson
- Delaware

Major lake:

- Hopatcong

Major mountains:

- Kittatinny

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1787 (3rd)

Abbreviations: N.J., NJ

Population: 7,748,634 (1990)

Capital: Trenton

Major cities:

- Newark
- Elizabeth
- Jersey City
- Paterson
- Camden

Famous for:

- seaside resorts
- chemical production
- Thomas Edison's laboratory at Menlo Park
- Atlantic City boardwalk
- Scene of nearly 100 battles in War for Independence
- George Washington Bridge



New Mexico

The Land of Enchantment

Symbols

Motto: "It grows as it goes"

Bird: Roadrunner



Flower: Yucca

Tree: Piñon

Fish: Cutthroat trout

Animal: Black bear

Gem: Turquoise

Songs: "Asi es Nuevo Mejico" and "O Fair New Mexico"

Geography

Area: 121,593 sq. mi.

Highest point: Wheeler Peak (13,161 ft.)

Major mountains: Rockies

Major lake: Elephant Butte Reservoir

Major rivers:

- Rio Grande
- Pecos
- Canadian

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1912 (47th)

Abbreviations: N. Mex., NM

Population: 1,521,779 (1990)

Capital: Santa Fe

Major cities:

- Albuquerque
- Roswell

Famous for:

- mountain ranges, canyons, deserts
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park
- Santa Fe Trail
- rocket and nuclear energy research
- building and exploding first atomic bomb
- oil, uranium, and potash
- Kit Carson, Geronimo, Billy the Kid
- El Camino Real
- Santa Fe



New York

The Empire State



Profile

Symbols

Motto: *Excelsior*, "Ever Upward."

Song: "I Love New York"

Bird: Bluebird

Flower: Rose

Tree: Sugar maple

Fish: Trout

Gem: Garnet

Fruit: Apple

Animal: Beaver

Beverage: Milk

Geography

Area: 49,108 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mount Marcy (5,344 ft.)

Major rivers:

• Hudson

• Mohawk

Major lakes:

• Finger Lakes

• Champlain

• Erie

• Placid

• Oneida

• Ontario

Major mountains:

• Adirondack

• Taconic

• Catskill

Date/Order of

admission: 1788 (11th)

Abbreviations: N.Y., NY

Population: 18,044,505 (1990)

Capital: Albany

Major cities:

• New York

• Buffalo

• Rochester

• Syracuse

Famous for:

• Empire State Building

• Statue of Liberty

• UN Headquarters

• Wall Street

• America's leader in banking, communication, finance, transportation

• New York City—largest city in United States

• Erie Canal

• Niagara Falls



North Carolina

The Tar Heel State

Symbols

Motto: "To be rather than to seem"

Song: "The Old North State"

Mammal: Gray squirrel

Bird: Cardinal

Flower: Dogwood

Tree: Pine

Fish: Channel bass

Gem: Emerald

Rock: Granite

Geography

Area: 52,669 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mount Mitchell (6,684 ft.)

Major rivers:

• Roanoke

• Tar

• Neuse

• Cape Fear

• Yadkin

• Catawba

Major lake:

• Mattamuskeet

Major mountains:

• Blue Ridge

• Great Smoky



Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1789 (12th)

Abbreviations: N.C., NC

Population: 6,657,630 (1990)

Capital: Raleigh

Major cities:

• Charlotte

• Winston-Salem

• Durham

• Greensboro

Famous for:

• Ocracoke Island (hideout of Blackbeard the pirate)

• textiles, tobacco, and wooden furniture

• Kitty Hawk

• Cape Hatteras ("Graveyard of the Atlantic")

• Blue Ridge Parkway

• Biltmore Estate



North Dakota

The Flickertail State



Symbols

Motto: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Bird: Western meadowlark



Flower: Wild prairie rose

Tree: American elm

Grass: Western wheat grass

Stone: Teredo petrified wood

Fish: Northern pike

Song: "North Dakota Hymn"

Geography

Area: 70,702 sq. mi.

Highest point: White Butte (3,506 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Souris
- Missouri
- Oahe
- Sheyenne
- James
- Devils
- Red River of the North
- Sakakawea

Major lakes:

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1889 (39th)

Abbreviations: N.Dak., ND

Population: 641,364 (1990)

Capital: Bismark

Major cities:

- Fargo
- Minot
- Grand Forks

Famous for:

- the Badlands
- wheat and cattle
- geographical center of North America near Rugby
- Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park
- Writing Rock
- Red River Valley—one of the world's most fertile farming areas



Ohio

The Buckeye State

Symbols

Motto: "With God, all things are possible."

Bird: Cardinal

Flower: Scarlet carnation

Tree: Buckeye tree

Beverage: Tomato juice

Stone: Ohio flint

Song: "Beautiful Ohio"

Geography

Area: 41,330 sq. mi.

Highest point: Campbell Hill (1,550 ft.)

Major lake: Erie

Major mountains: Allegheny

Major rivers:

- Maumee
- Miami
- Scioto
- Muskingum
- Ohio

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1803 (17th)

Abbreviations: Ohio, OH

Population: 10,887,325 (1990)

Capital: Columbus

Major cities:

- Toledo
- Dayton
- Cleveland
- Cincinnati

Famous for:

- Football Hall of Fame
- B. F. Goodrich (tires)
- Great Serpent Mound
- Neil Armstrong and John Glenn (astronauts)
- factories and farms
- wheat and corn
- oil wells
- McGuffey Readers



Oklahoma

The Sooner State



Symbols

Motto: "Labor conquers all things."
Bird: Scissor-tailed flycatcher
Animal: American buffalo
Stone: Barite rose (rose rock)
Poem: "Howdy Folks" **Song:** "Oklahoma!"
Flower: Mistletoe **Tree:** Redbud
Fish: White bass **Grass:** Indian grass

Geography

Area: 69,956 sq. mi.
Highest point: Black Mesa (4,973 ft.)
Major rivers:
 • Arkansas • Red
Major lakes:
 • Texoma • Lake O' the Cherokee
Major mountains:
 • Ozarks • Wichita (Gypsum Hills,
 • Quachita Sandstone Hills)

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1907 (46th)
Abbreviations: Okla., OK
Population: 3,157,604 (1990)
Capital: Oklahoma City
Major city: Tulsa
Famous for:
 • cowboys and rodeos
 • Will Rogers
 • the Chisolm Trail
 • *Oklahoma!* (musical)
 • Jim Thorpe
 • crops and livestock
 • oil wells
 • beef and wheat
 • *The Grapes of Wrath* (novel)
 • manufacturing and mining



Symbols

Motto: "The union"
Bird: Western meadowlark
Flower: Oregon grape

Tree: Douglas fir
Fish: Chinook salmon
Animal: Beaver
Stone: Thunderegg
Song: "Oregon, My Oregon"

Geography

Area: 97,073 sq. mi.
Highest point: Mount Hood (11,245 ft.)
Major rivers:
 • Columbia • Willamette
 • John Day • Snake
Major lakes:
 • Upper Klamath • Crater
 • Harney • Malheur
Major mountains:
 • Cascade • Blue • Coast

Oregon

The Beaver State



Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1859 (33rd)
Abbreviations: Oreg., OR
Population: 2,853,733 (1990)
Capital: Salem
Major cities:
 • Portland • Eugene
Famous for:
 • Oregon Trail
 • Crater Lake
 • lumber and furs
 • Columbia Gorge
 • Hells Canyon
 • Mount Hood
 • evergreen forests
 • hunting and fishing
 • Sea Lion Caves
 • Oregon Caves National Monument



Pennsylvania

The Keystone State



Symbols

Motto: "Virtue, liberty, and independence"
Bird: Ruffed grouse
Flower: Mountain laurel
Tree: Eastern hemlock
Fish: Brook trout
Animal: White-tailed deer

Geography

Area: 45,308 sq. mi.
Highest point: Mount Davis (3,213 ft.)



Major rivers:

- Delaware
- Allegheny
- Susquehanna
- Ohio

Major lakes:

- Pymatuning
- Erie
- Wallenpaupack

Major mountains:

- Appalachian
- Allegheny

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1787 (2nd)

Abbreviations: Pa., PA

Population: 11,924,710 (1990)

Capital: Harrisburg

Major cities:

- Philadelphia
- Pittsburgh
- Erie

Famous for:

- U.S. Mint
- Valley Forge
- steel
- Liberty Bell
- mining and shipbuilding
- Pennsylvania Turnpike
- William Penn and the Quakers
- Hershey, PA (world's largest chocolate factory)
- Pennsylvania Dutch
- Amish communities
- Mason-Dixon Line
- Independence Hall



Rhode Island

The Ocean State



Symbols

Motto: "Hope"
Bird: Rhode Island Red
Flower: Violet
Tree: Red maple
Rock: Cumberlandite
Mineral: Bowenite
Song: "Rhode Island"



Geography

Area: 1,212 sq. mi.
Highest point: Jerimoth Hill (812 ft.)
Major rivers:
 • Blackstone • Pawtuxet • Pawcatuck
Major lake:
 • Scituate Reservoir

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1790 (13th)

Abbreviations: R.I., RI

Population: 1,005,984 (1990)

Capital: Providence

Major cities:

- Warwick
- Newport

Famous for:

- fishing
- Tennis Hall of Fame
- colonial buildings
- first Baptist meeting house
- Samuel Slater, founder of the American textile industry
- manufacturing, jewelry, spout silverware



South Carolina

The Palmetto State



Symbols

Motto: "While I breathe, I hope."

Flower: Yellow jessamine, or "Carolina"



Bird: Carolina wren

Tree: Palmetto

Gem: Amethyst

Fish: Striped bass

Animal: White-tailed deer

Song: "Carolina"

Geography

Area: 31,113 sq. mi.

Highest point:

- Sassafras Mountain (3,560 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Pee Dee
- Santee
- Savannah

Major lakes:

- Marion
- Clark Hill Reservoir
- Moultrie
- Hartman Reservoir

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1788 (8th)

Abbreviations: S.C., SC

Population: 3,505,707 (1990)

Capital: Columbia

Major cities:

- Charleston
- Greenville
- Spartanburg

Famous for:

- Revolutionary and Civil War battles
- first Southern state to leave the Union
- Francis Marion ("Swamp Fox")
- Charlestowne Landing
- textiles and peaches
- Magnolia Gardens
- Cypress Gardens
- John C. Calhoun
- rice and indigo
- Charleston
- Myrtle Beach
- Hilton Head
- plantations



South Dakota

The Sunshine State



Symbols

Motto: "Under God the people rule."



Bird: Ring-necked pheasant

Flower: Pasqueflower

Tree: Black hills spruce

Grass: Western wheat grass

Gem: Fairburn agate

Fish: Walleye

Animal: Coyote

Mineral: Rose quartz

Song: "Hail, South Dakota"

Geography

Area: 77,116 sq. mi.

Highest point: Harney Peak (7,242 ft.)

Major rivers: Missouri and its tributaries

Major lakes:

- Oahe
- Lewis and Clark
- Francis Case

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1889 (40th)

Abbreviations: S.Dak., SD

Population: 699,999 (1990)

Capital: Pierre

Major cities:

- Sioux Falls
- Rapid City
- Aberdeen

Famous for:

- coyotes
- Wild Bill Hickok
- Sitting Bull
- gold-mining
- Sioux chief Crazy Horse
- manufacturing and tourism
- Wind Cave National Park
- Fort Randall Dam
- Laura Ingalls Wilder
- Mount Rushmore
- Indian Reservations
- Black Hills



Tennessee

The Volunteer State



Symbols

Motto: "Agriculture and Commerce"

Animal: Raccoon

Song: "My Homeland Tennessee"

Bird: Mockingbird

Tree: Tulip poplar

Stone: Agate

Flower: Iris

Rock: Limestone

Gem: Tennessee pearl

Geography

Area: 42,114 sq. mi.



Highest point:

- Clingmans Dome (6,643 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Tennessee
- Cumberland
- Mississippi

Major lakes:

- Kentucky Reservoir and other lakes formed by dams built by Tennessee Valley Authority

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1796 (16th)

Abbreviations: Tenn., TN

Population: 4,896,641 (1990)

Capital: Nashville

Major cities:

- Memphis
- Knoxville
- Chattanooga
- Oak Ridge

Famous for:

- Civil War battlefields
- the Hermitage—home of Andrew Jackson
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- Oak Ridge, site of world's first nuclear reactor
- Grand Ole Opry
- Casey Jones
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park
- the Scopes "Monkey" Trial over evolution

Texas

The Lone Star State



Symbols

Motto: "Friendship"

Bird: Mockingbird



Flower: Bluebonnet

Tree: Pecan

Stone: Palmwood

Gem: Topaz

Dish: Chili

Grass: Sideoats grama

Song: "Texas, Our Texas"

Geography

Area: 266,807 sq. mi.

Highest point: Guadalupe Peak (8,751 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Rio Grande
- Red
- Brazos
- Pecos

Major lake:

- Tobledo Bend Reservoir

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1845 (28th)

Abbreviations: Tex., TX

Population: 17,059,805 (1990)

Capital: Austin

Major cities:

- El Paso
- Dallas-Forth Worth
- San Antonio
- Corpus-Christi
- Houston

Famous for:

- Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
- John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963
- Texas Longhorns
- Big Bend National Park
- Mexican heritage
- cattle and sheep
- the Alamo
- farms
- ten-gallon hats
- chili
- the King Ranch
- cowboys
- oil

Utah

The Beehive State



Symbols

Motto: "Industry"
Bird: California gull
Flower: Sego lily
Tree: Blue spruce
Gem: Topaz
Song: "Utah, We Love Thee"

Geography

Area: 84,899 sq. mi.
Highest point: Kings Peak (13,498 ft.)
Major rivers:
 •Colorado •Green
 •Sevier
Major lakes:
 •Great Salt •Powell

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1896 (45th)
Abbreviations: Utah, UT
Population: 1,727,784 (1990)
Capital: Salt Lake City
Major city: Ogden
Famous for:
 •Great Salt Lake
 •Bingham Canyon
 •Zion National Park
 •Great Salt Lake Desert
 •salt flats
 •Rocky Mountains
 •Bryce Canyon National Park
 •uranium
 •Bonneville Speedway
 •gold, copper
 •first transcontinental railroad



Vermont

The Green Mountain State



Symbols

Motto: "Freedom and Unity"
Bird: Hermit thrush
Flower: Red clover
Tree: Sugar maple
Animal: Morgan horse
Song: "Hail, Vermont"

Geography

Area: 9,614 sq. mi.
Highest point: Mount Mansfield (4,393 ft.)
Major rivers:
 •Connecticut •Otter Creek
Major lake:
 •Champlain
Major mountains:
 •Green •Taconic

Profile

Date/Order of admission: 1791 (14th)
Abbreviations: Vt., VT
Population: 564,964 (1990)
Capital: Montpelier
Major cities:
 •Burlington •Rutland
Famous for:
 •granite, marble, talc
 •maple syrup
 •forests
 •skiing
 •Green Mountains
 •Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys in the War for Independence



Virginia

The Old Dominion



Symbols

Motto: "Ever thus to tyrants"



Bird: Cardinal

Flower: Dogwood

Tree: Dogwood

Animal: Foxhound

Shell: Oyster

Song: "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia"

Geography

Area: 40,767 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mt. Rogers (5,729 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Potomac
- Rappahannock
- York
- James
- Shenandoah

Major lake:

- Smith Mountain

Major mountains:

- Blue Ridge

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1788 (10th)

Abbreviations: Va., VA

Population: 6,216,568 (1990)

Capital: Richmond

Major cities:

- Norfolk
- Virginia Beach
- Arlington
- Fairfax

Famous for:

- Monticello (Thomas Jefferson's home)
- Newport News (world's largest shipyard)
- many Revolutionary and Civil War battles
- Arlington National Cemetery
- Mt. Vernon (George Washington's home)
- James River plantations
- Appomattox Court House
- Jamestown
- Cumberland Gap
- Williamsburg
- Shenandoah Valley
- Robert E. Lee



Washington

The Evergreen State



Symbols

Motto: "By and by"

Bird: Willow goldfinch

Tree: Western hemlock

Flower: Rhododendron

Fish: Steelhead trout

Gem: Petrified wood

Song: "Washington My Home"

Geography

Area: 68,139 sq. mi.

Highest point: Mt. Rainier (14,410 ft.)

Major mountains:

- Olympic
- Cascade
- Rockies

Major rivers:

- Columbia
- Spokane
- Snake
- Yakima

Major lakes:

- Chelan
- Franklin D. Roosevelt

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1889 (42nd)

Abbreviations: Wash., WA

Population: 4,887,941 (1990)

Capital: Olympia

Major cities:

- Seattle
- Spokane
- Tacoma

Famous for:

- Cascade Mountains
- apples and flower bulbs
- Olympic National Park
- Olympic Mountains
- Mount St. Helens (volcano)
- thick forests
- lumber
- skiing
- seafood
- Seattle Center
- Mount Rainier
- Space Needle
- Grand Coulee Dam





West Virginia

The Mountain State



Symbols

Motto: "Mountaineers are always free."

Bird: Cardinal

Flower: Big rhododendron

Tree: Sugar maple

Fish: Brook trout

Animal: Black bear

Songs: "West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home"; "The West Virginia Hills"; "This Is My West Virginia"

Geography

Area: 24,231 sq. mi.

Highest point: Spruce Knob (4,860 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Ohio
- Kanawha
- Potomac

Major lake:

- Bluestone Reservoir



Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1863 (35th)

Abbreviations: W. Va., WV

Population: 1,801,625 (1990)

Capital: Charleston

Major cities:

- Clarksburg
- Huntington
- Wheeling
- Parkersburg

Famous for:

- John Brown's raid of the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry
- making most of the glass marbles in America
- first to introduce rural free delivery
- forests of valuable hardwood
- glassware and pottery
- coal, natural gas, petroleum, rock salt, limestone, sand, clay, and shale



Wisconsin

The Badger State

Symbols

Motto: "Forward."

Flower: Violet

Rock: Red granite

Fish: Muskellunge

Song: "On, Wisconsin!"

Bird: Robin

Tree: Sugar maple

Mineral: Galena

Animal: Badger

Geography

Area: 56,153 sq. mi.

Highest point: Timms Hill (1,940 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Mississippi
- St. Croix
- Wisconsin
- Black
- Chippewa

Major lakes:

- Winnebago
- Pepin
- Poygan
- Mendota
- Michigan
- Superior

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1848 (30th)

Abbreviations: Wis., WI

Population: 4,906,745 (1990)

Capital: Madison

Major cities:

- Milwaukee
- Green Bay
- Racine

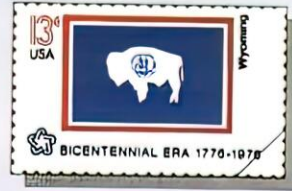
Famous for:

- cheese, butter, milk
- "America's Dairyland"
- turbines and engines
- paper and other forest products
- winter sports
- hunting and fishing



Wyoming

The Equality State



Symbols



Motto: "Equal rights"

Bird: Meadowlark

Flower:

Indian paintbrush

Tree: Cottonwood

Stone: Jade

Bird: Meadowlark

Song: "Wyoming"

Profile

Date/Order of

admission: 1890 (44th)

Abbreviations: Wyo., WY

Population: 455,975 (1990)

Capital: Cheyenne

Major cities:

•Casper •Laramie

Famous for:

- Rocky Mountains
- Fort Laramie National Historic Site
- Guided Missile Launching Site (Warren Air Force Base)
- Shoshone National Forest
- Grand Teton National Park
- Jackson Hole
- Devil's tower
- sheep
- cattle
- oil
- rodeos
- Old Faithful



Geography

Area: 97,809 sq. mi.

Highest point: Gannett Peak (13,785 ft.)

Major rivers:

- Green
- Yellowstone
- North Platte

Major lakes:

- Yellowstone
- Flaming Gorge Reservoir

Major mountains:

- Black Hills
- Laramie
- Grand Teton
- Bighorn
- Absaroka